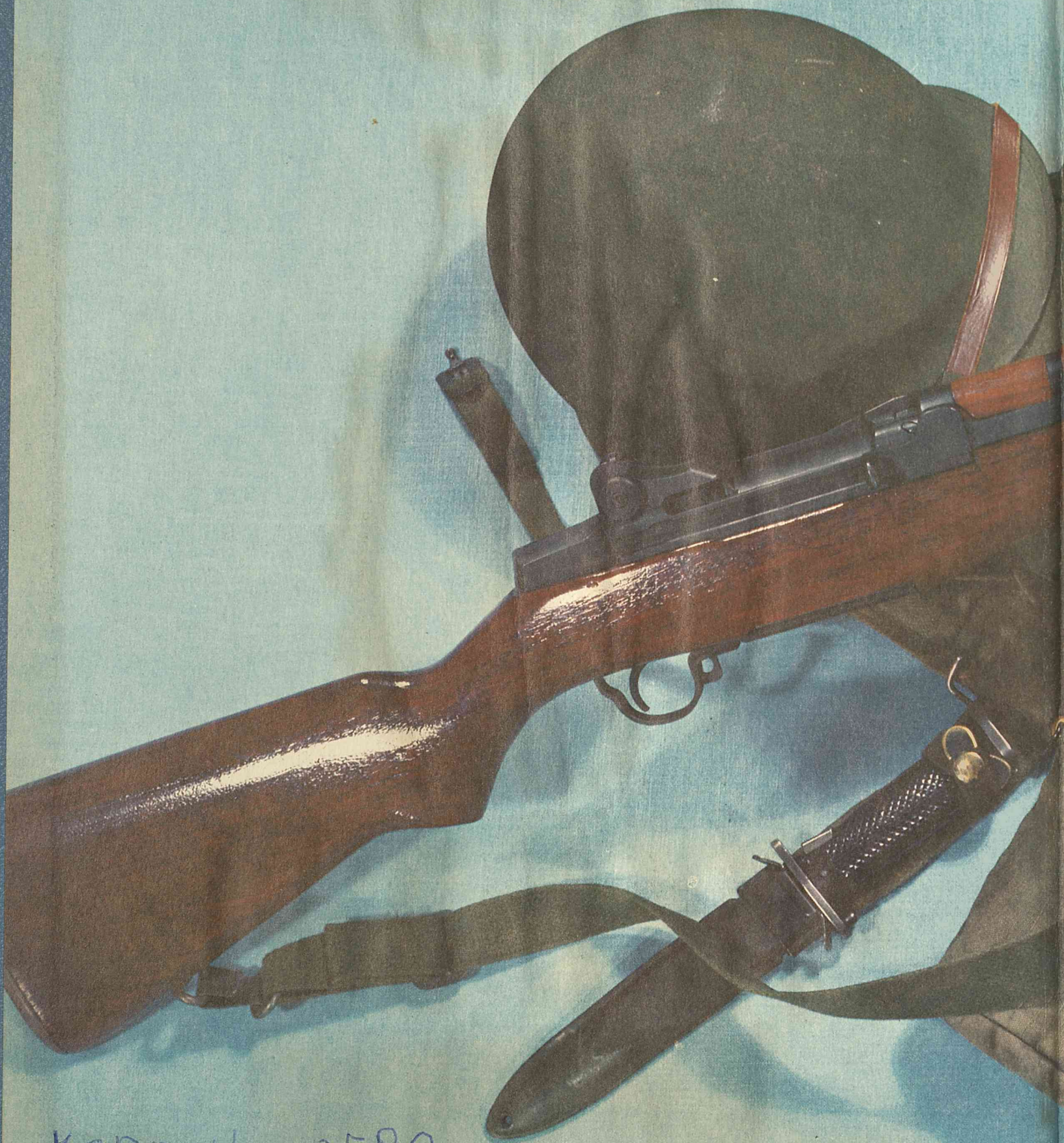
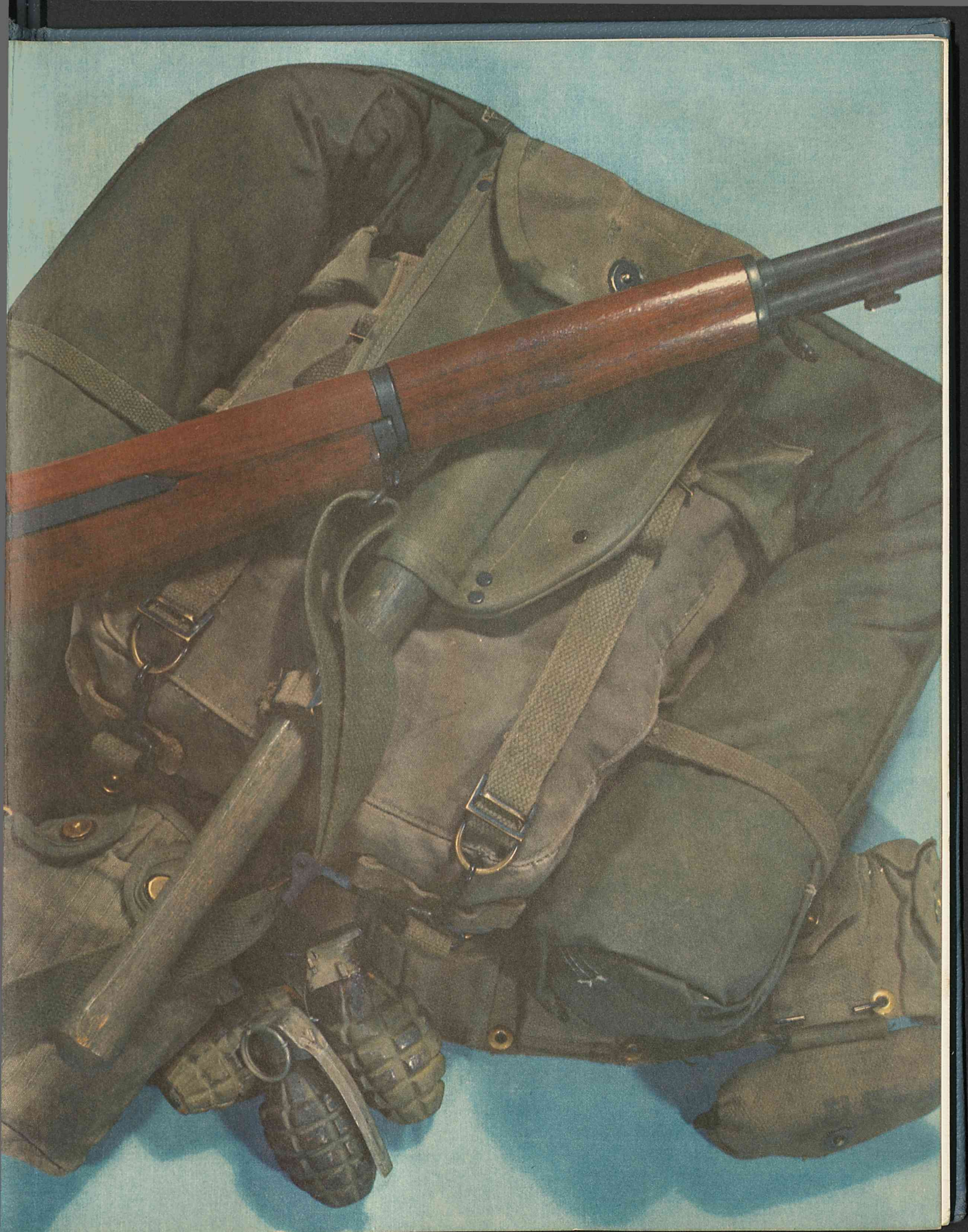


COMPANY C
CALIFORNIA
FORT UNO

COMPANY C
11th BATTLE GROUP 3rd BRIGADE



Kenneth. BERG



history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



**u.s.
army**
training center
infantry



**fort
ord**
california



major general william m. breckinridge, usa
commanding general

WILLIAM MATTINGLY BRECKENRIDGE was born in Washington, D. C., November 6, 1905. After studying at the University of Virginia in 1922-23, he entered the U. S. Military Academy from which he was graduated in 1928, being commissioned a second lieutenant in Infantry.

Pre-World War II service included two tours in the Panama Canal Zone, student assignment at the Alliance Francaise and the University of Paris and duty as instructor in the department of languages at West Point.

In World War II he served as a battalion commander, executive officer and commanding officer of the 10th Infantry in Iceland, England, Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Austria, participating in six campaigns.

Following World War II, General Breckinridge held important assignments in the Pentagon, the Far East and Stateside. He is a graduate of the National War College as well as the Infantry School.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Commendation Ribbon, Combat Infantryman Badge, War Department General Staff Badge, Belgian Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre, French Croix de Guerre, and Russian Medal of Merit.

He was promoted to Major General March 25, 1957, with date of rank of May 4, 1952.



brigadier general
fred w. sladen, jr.
deputy commanding general

FRED W. SLADEN, JR., was born March 13, 1906, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. He is a graduate from the United States Military Academy, Class of 1929.

During World War II he joined the 30th Infantry of the 3rd Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, and later commanded the 1st Battalion. He went to North Africa when the regiment went into combat in 1942. He served as G3 of the Division as they fought through Italy and Southern France.

Following the war General Sladen was assigned to West Point as tactics instructor.

Other service includes G1 Section, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe; Career Management Division, Washington; Assistant Division Commander, 2nd Division, Fort Lewis, and Chief of Staff, I Corps (Group), Korea.

Awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with V, and two Oak Leaf Clusters; Purple Heart, Army Commendation Ribbon, and Combat Infantryman Badge. His foreign decorations are the French Croix de Guerre with Gold Star and the Italian Cross of Military Valor.



BORN IN KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI, in 1914, Colonel James E. Landrum, Jr., attended schools there until his entrance in 1932 as a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, graduating as a second lieutenant in 1936.

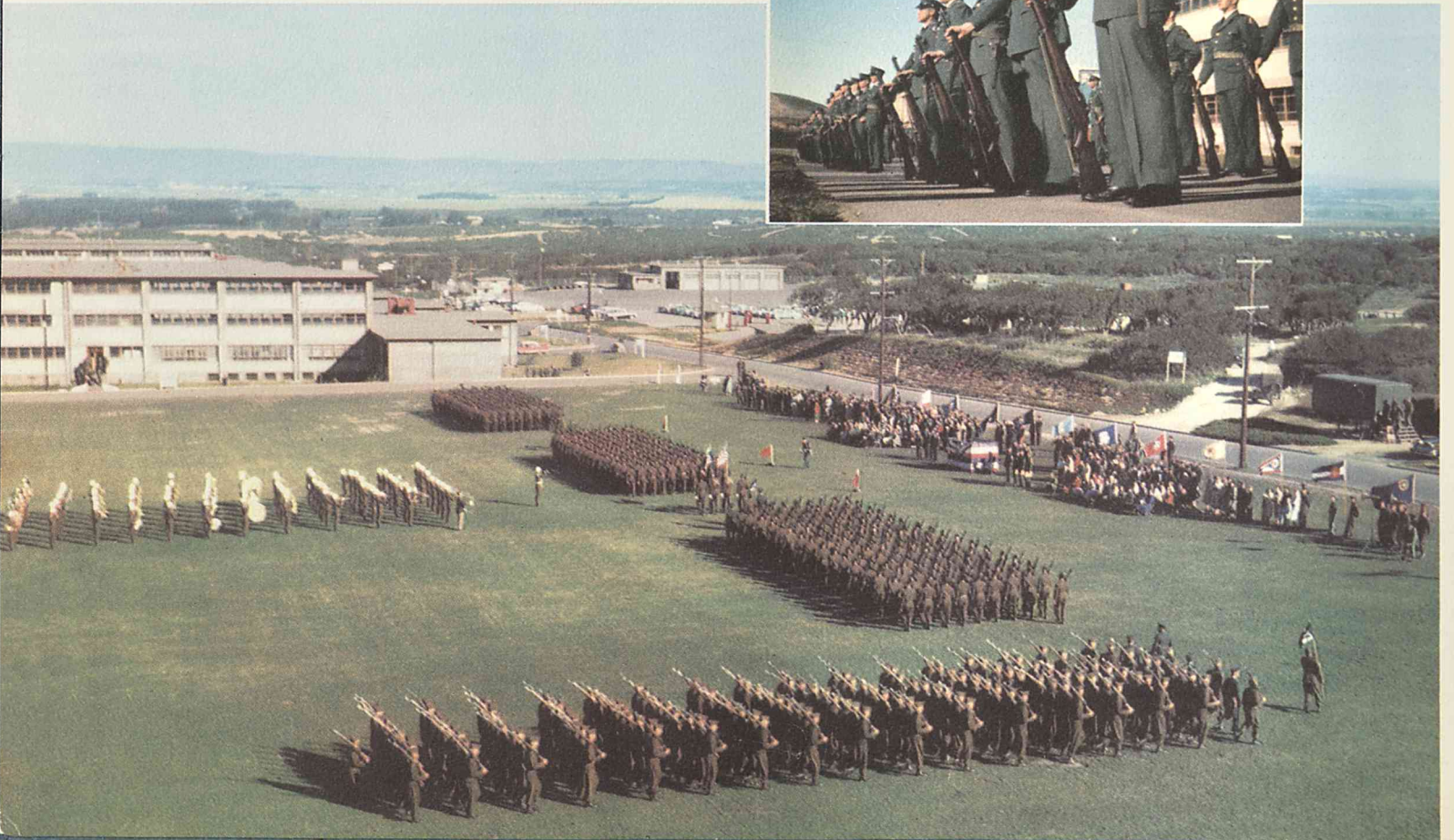
During World War II he served with the 77th (Statue of Liberty) Division as a battalion commander and regimental executive officer. After the war he was assigned to the Department of Tactics at West Point where he had served previously. Other assignments include the Canadian Army Staff College as an exchange student; the Armed Forces Staff College; G3, General Headquarters, Far East Command; Chief of Staff, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Japan; student, U. S. Army War College, continuing there as a faculty member, first as a director of the U. S. Foreign Policy Course and later as the chief of the Evaluation Section.

His decorations include the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

colonel
james e. landrum, jr.
chief of staff



parades

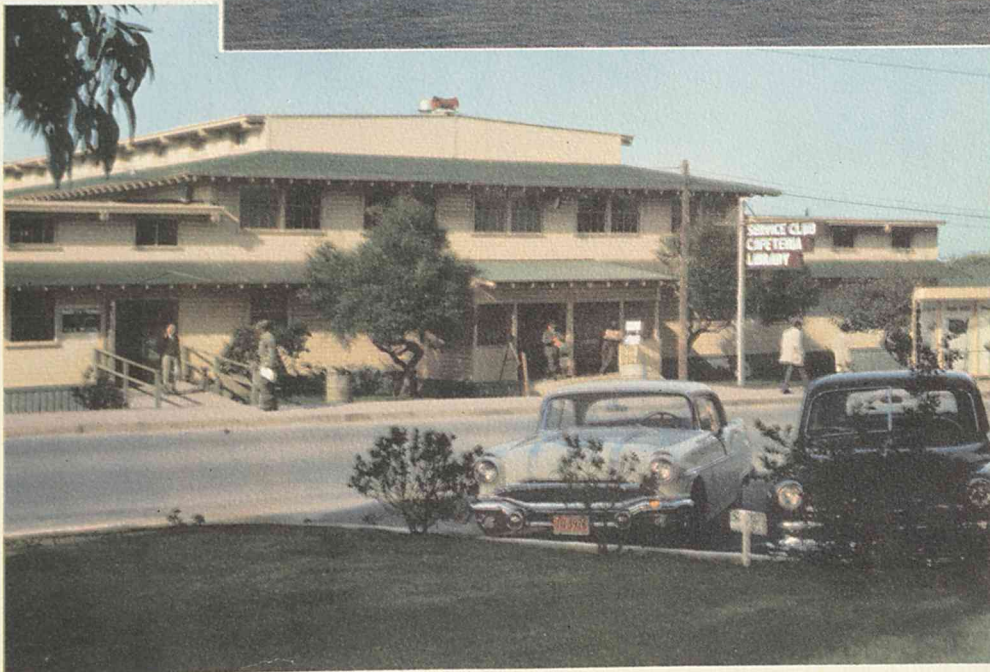




familiar scenes









american red cross



golf



presidio of monterey
toward ft. ord





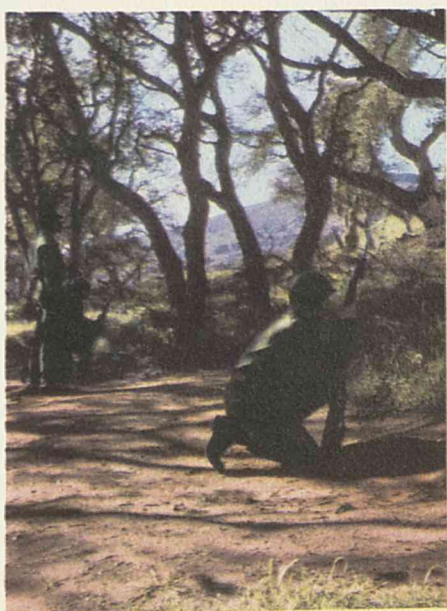


m-1 known distance range





close combat course





squad patrolling

_____ hikes

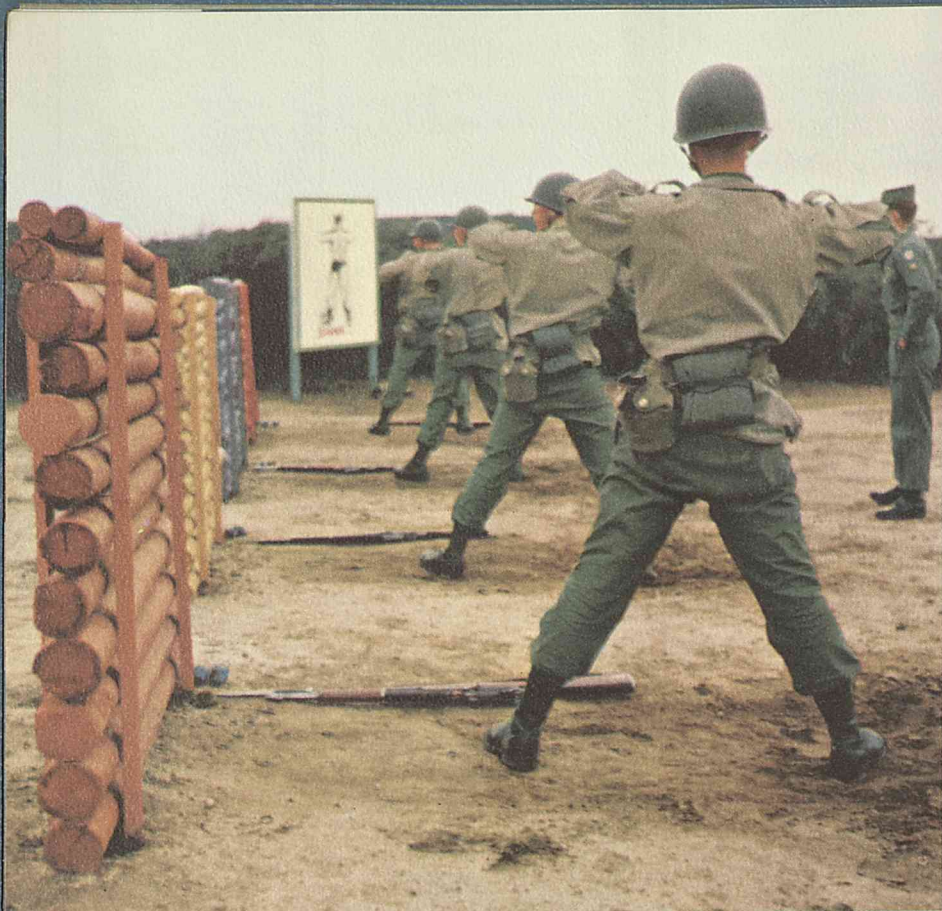
dismounted drill





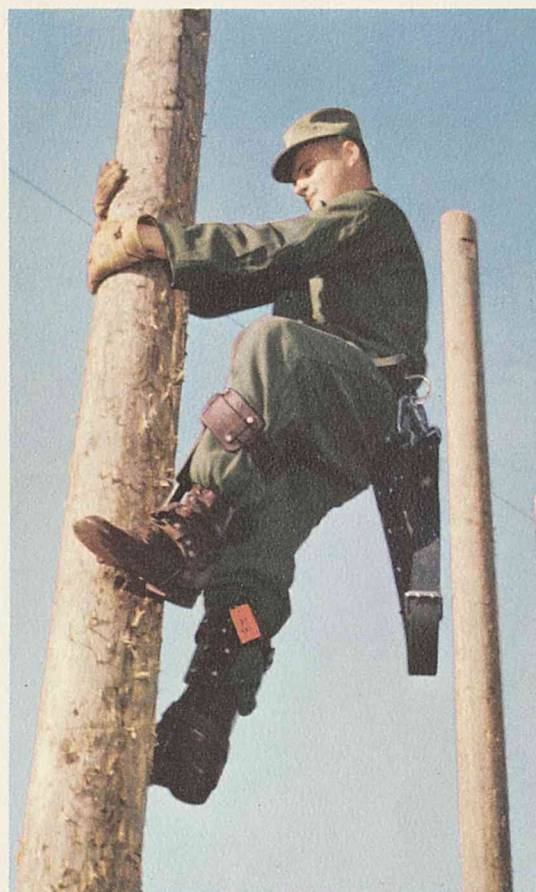
recoilless rifle ▲ ▼ mortar



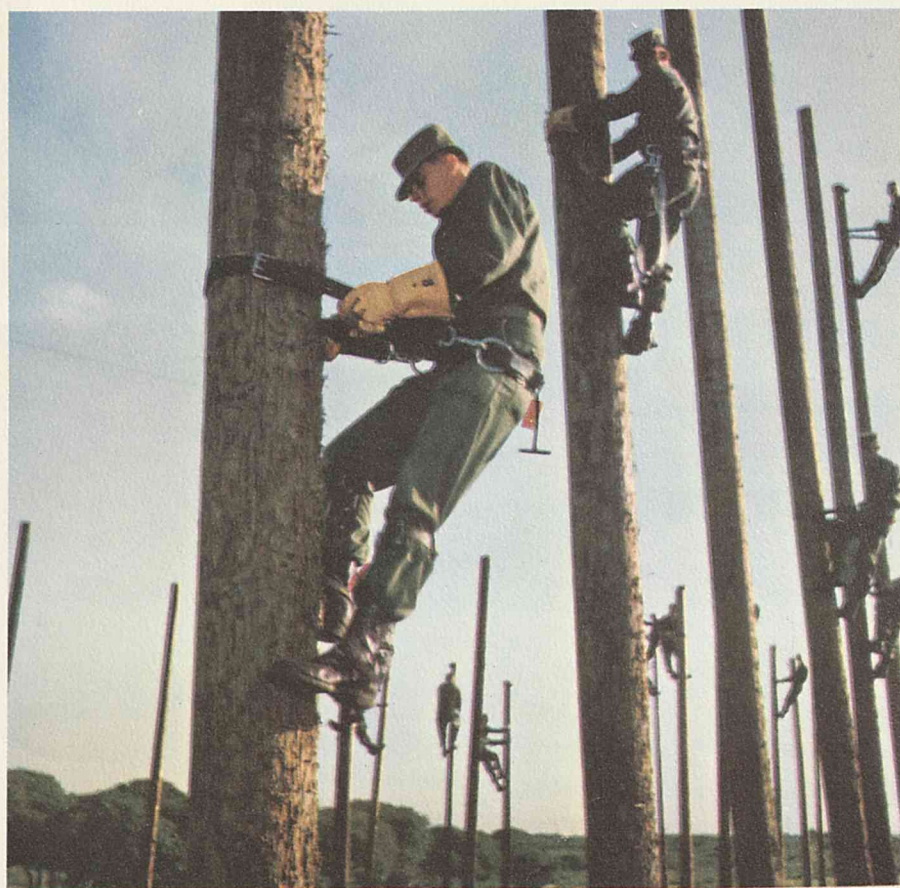


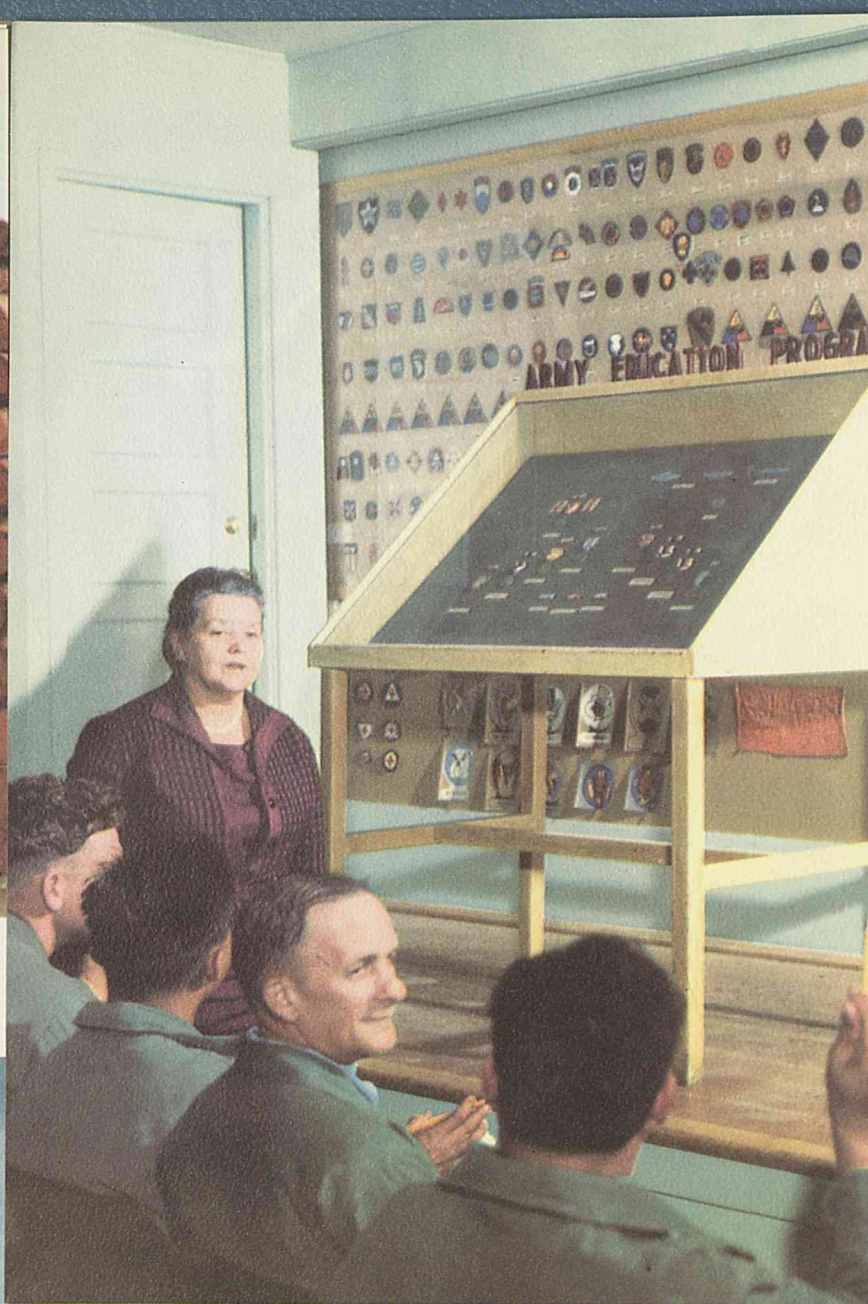
▼ flame thrower ▼ ▲ grenades ▲





mines pole climbing

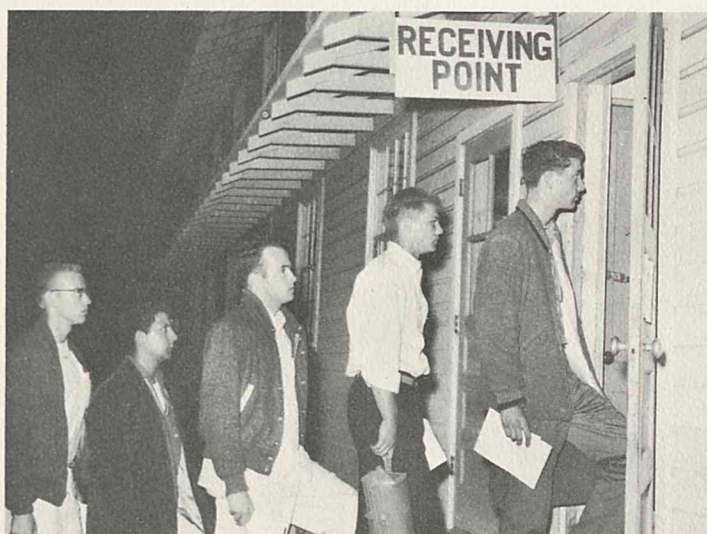




army
education
program

food
service
school



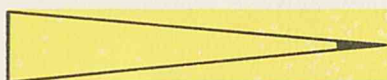
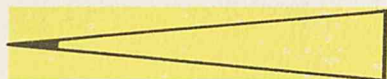


receiving
center

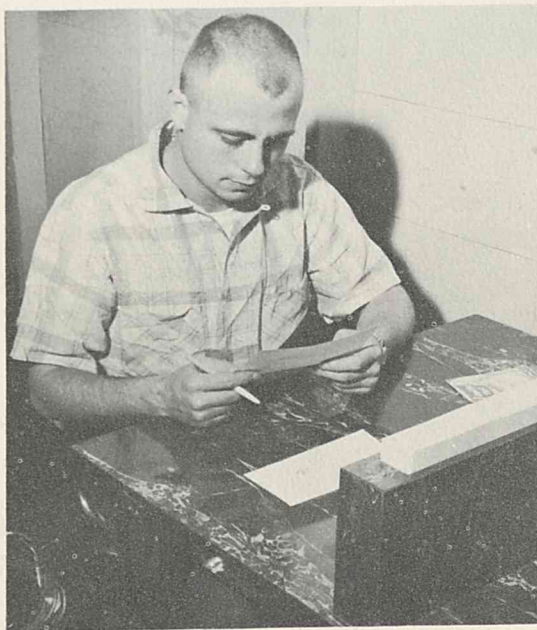
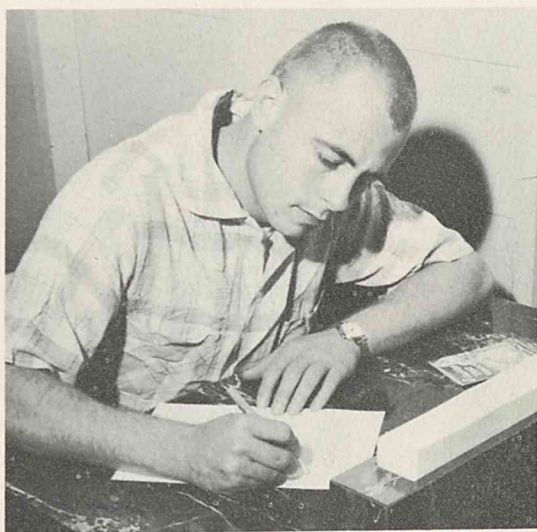


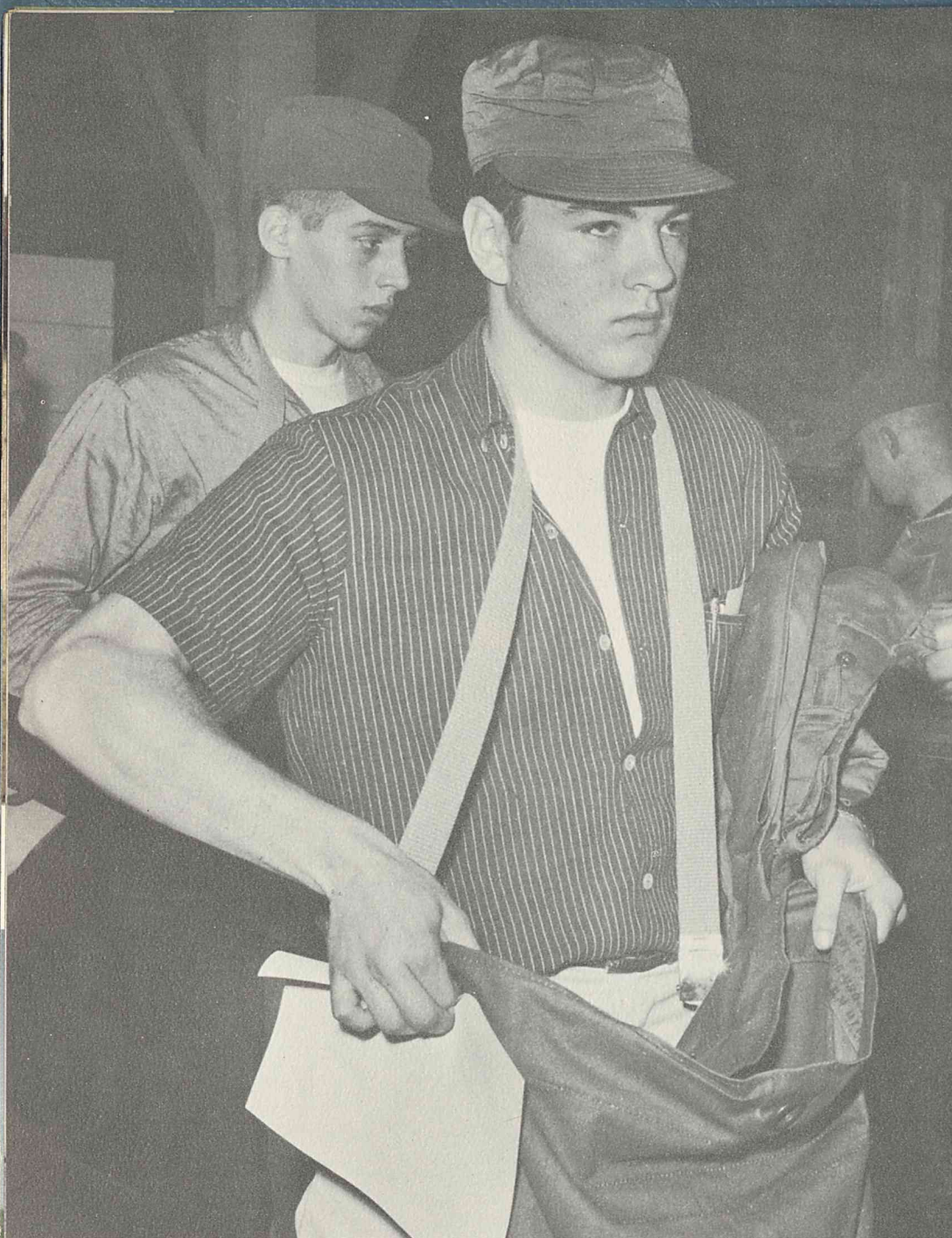


bunk making

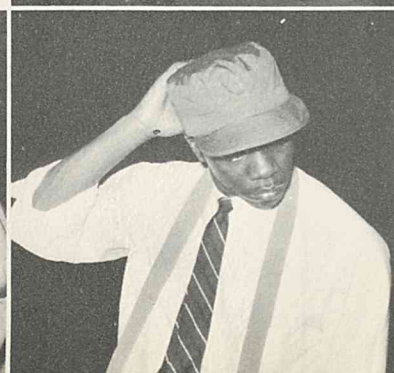
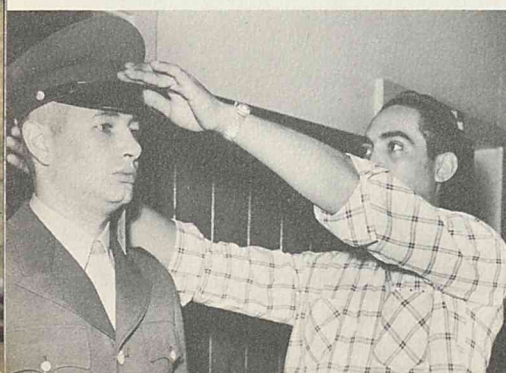


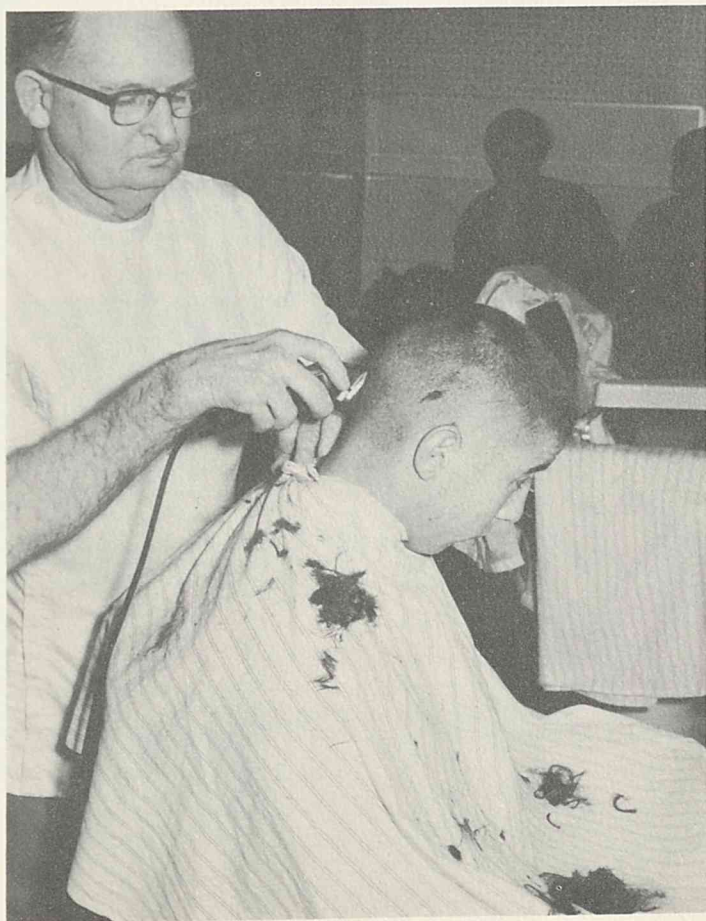
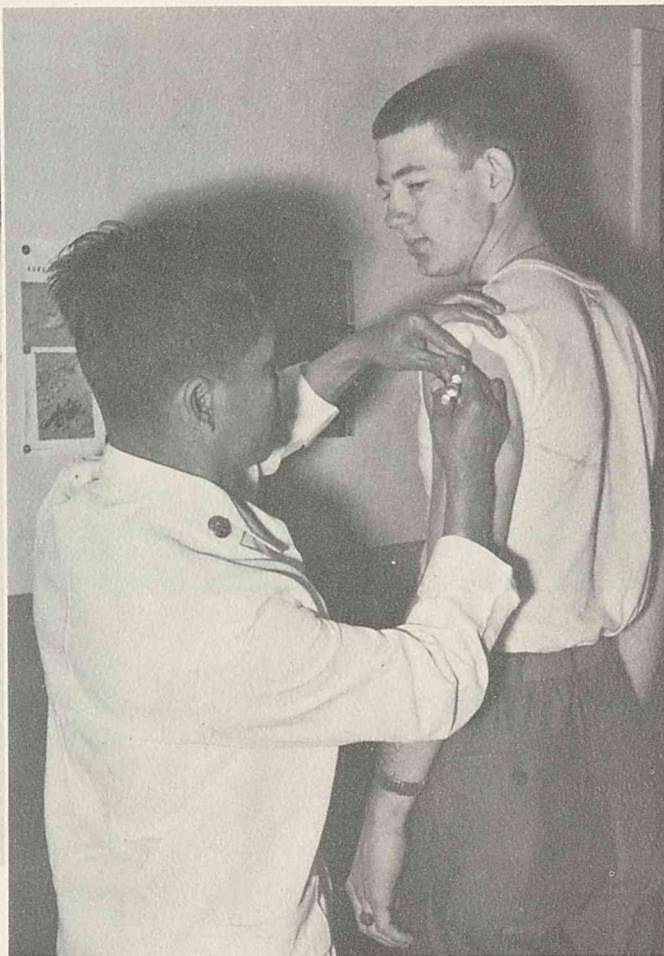
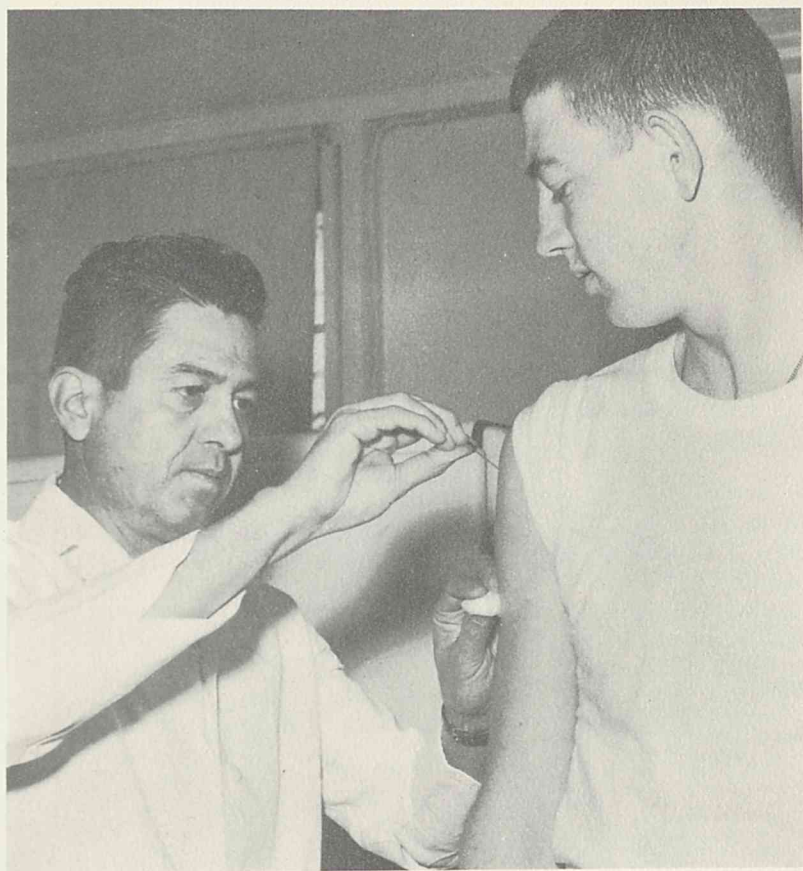
writing and
calling home



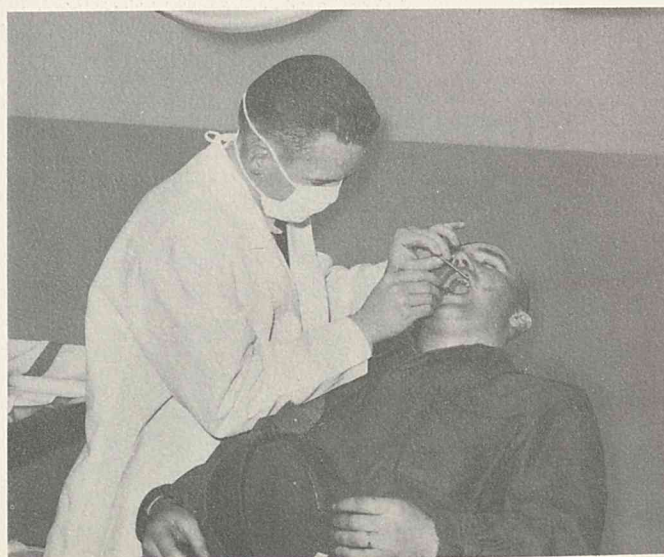


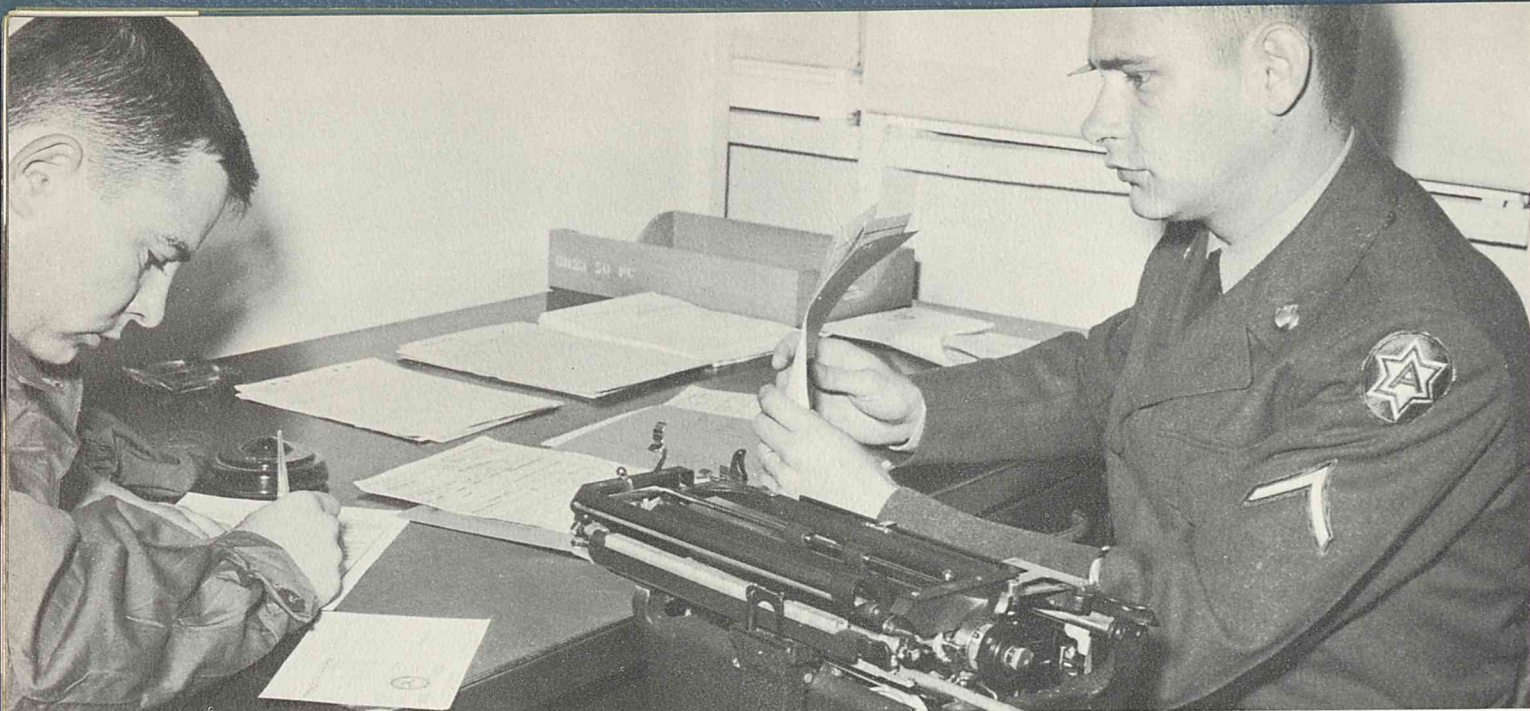
clothing issue



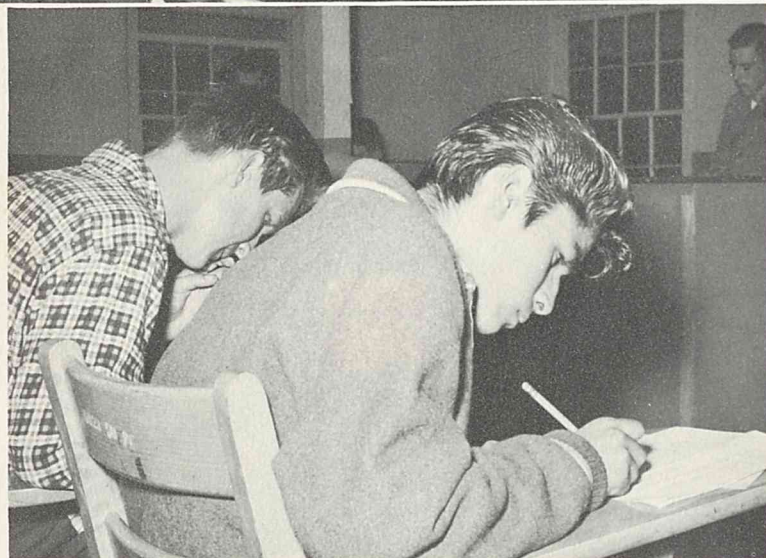


hair cuts shots
dental check





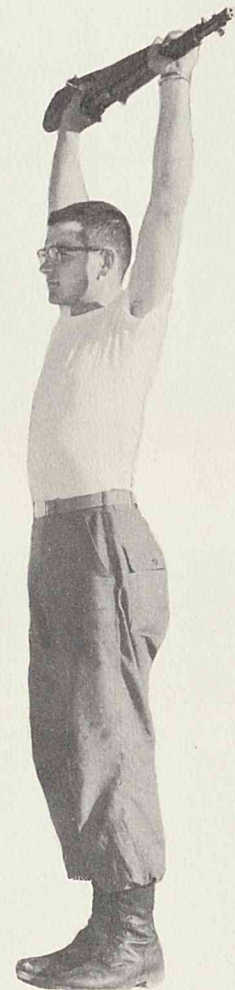
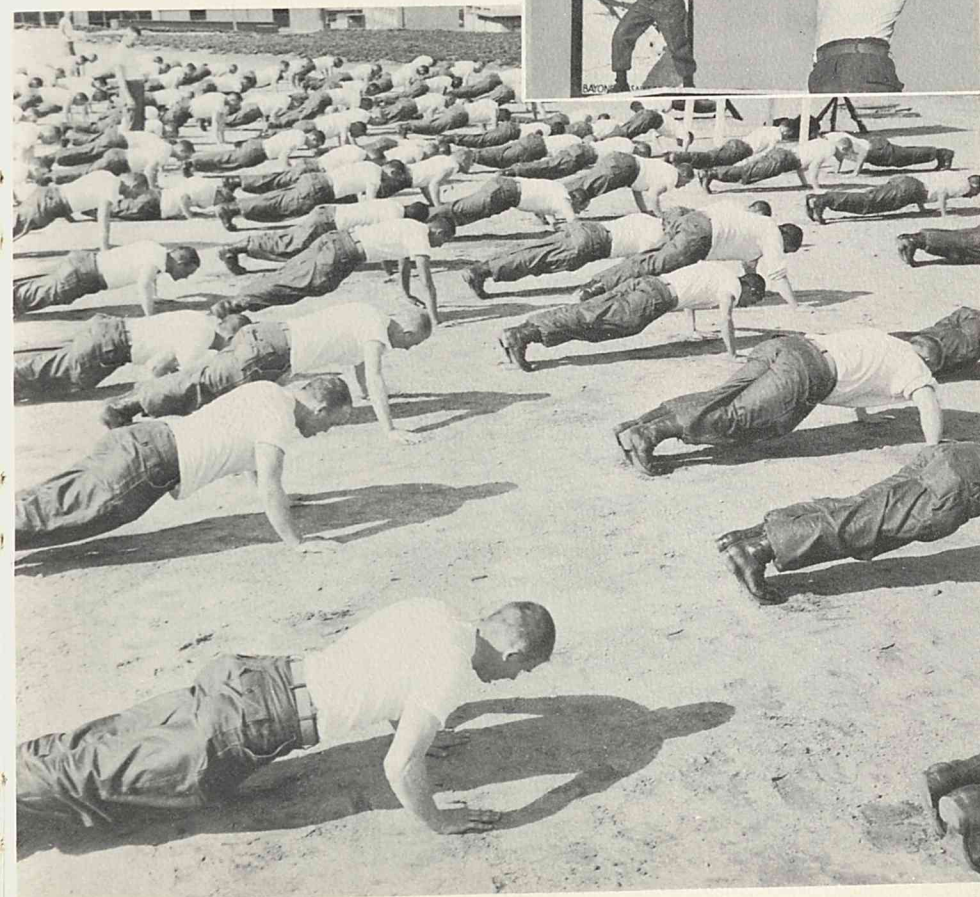
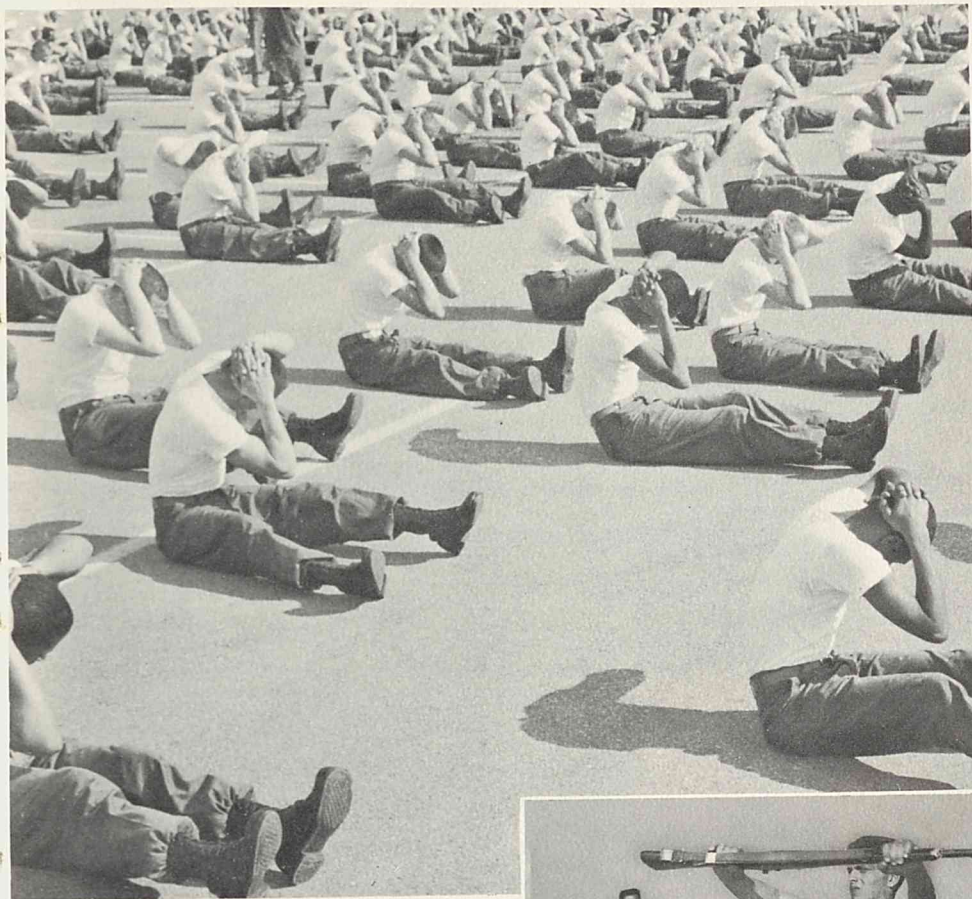
processing ————



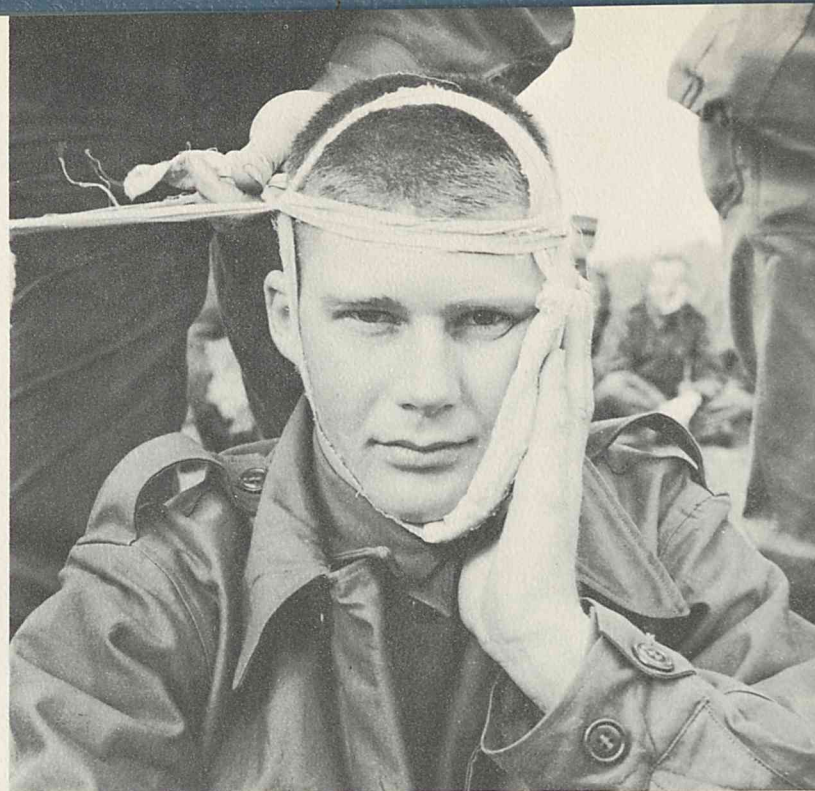
shipping to
training company



physical training



p. t.
with rifles



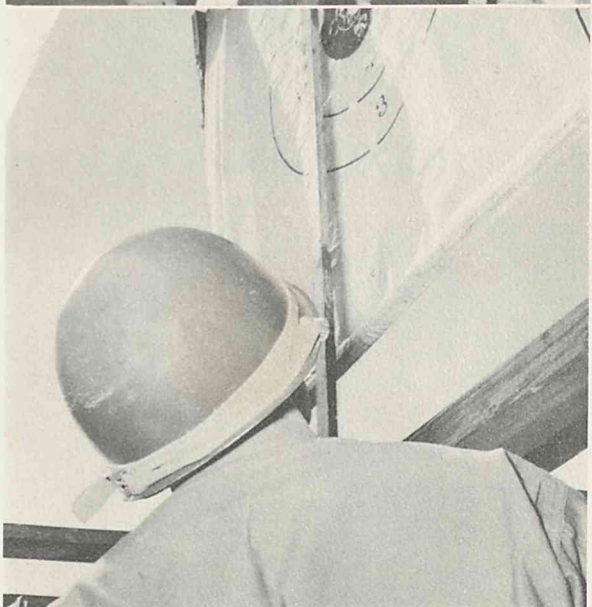
first aid



signal communication



**rifle
instruction circle**



**marking and pasting
targets**





m-1 known distance range



transition and field firing

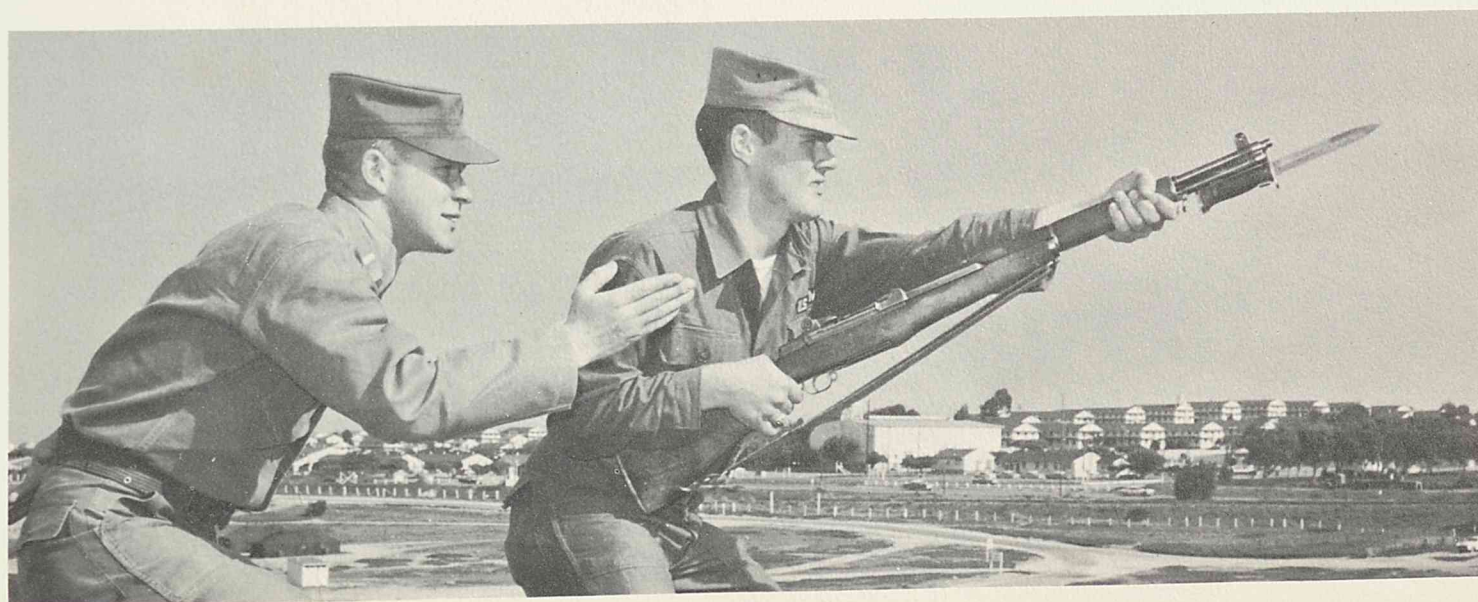




field fortification

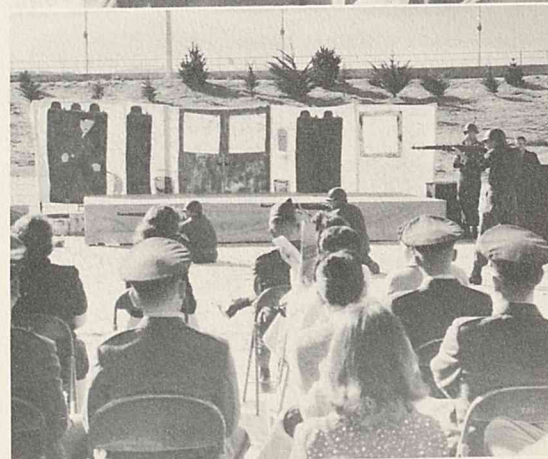
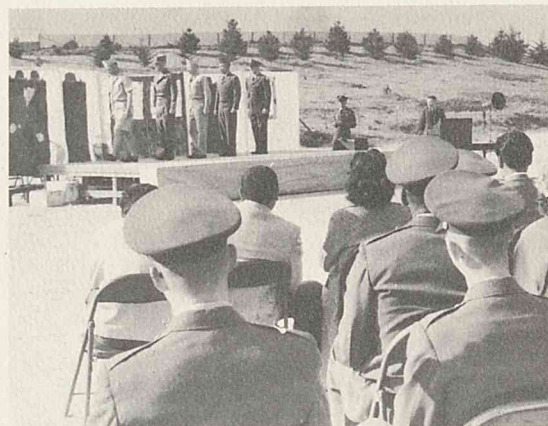


bayonet

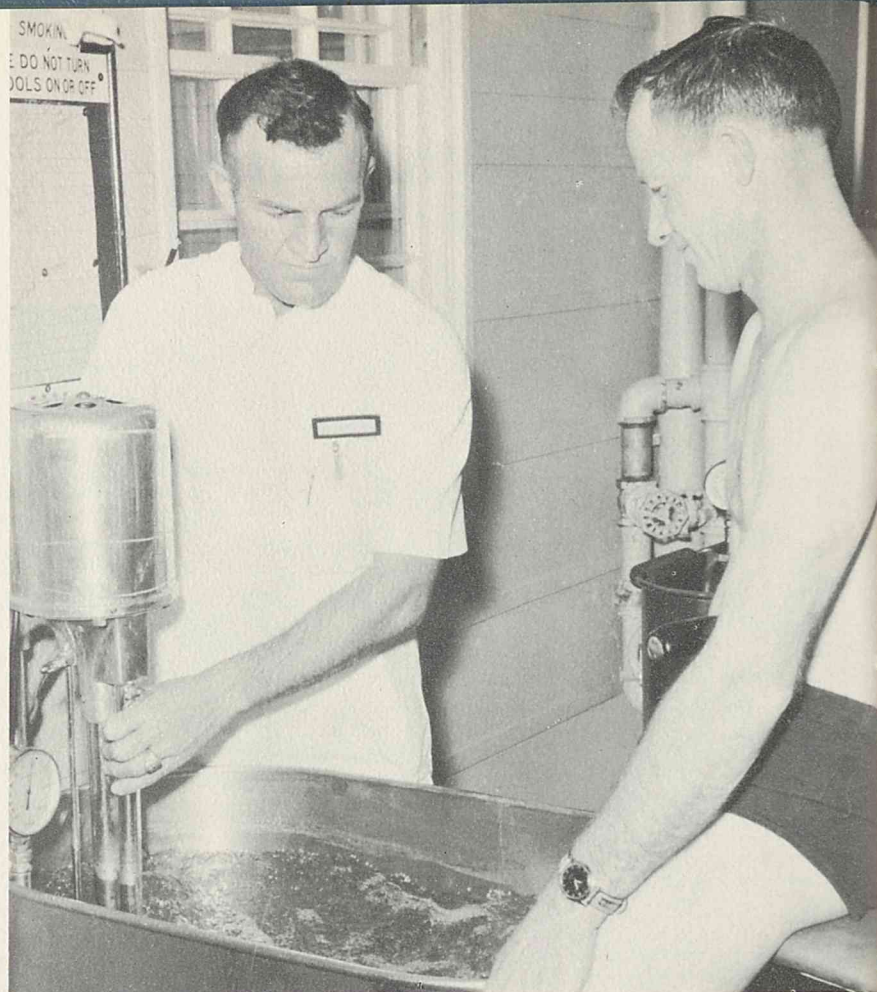
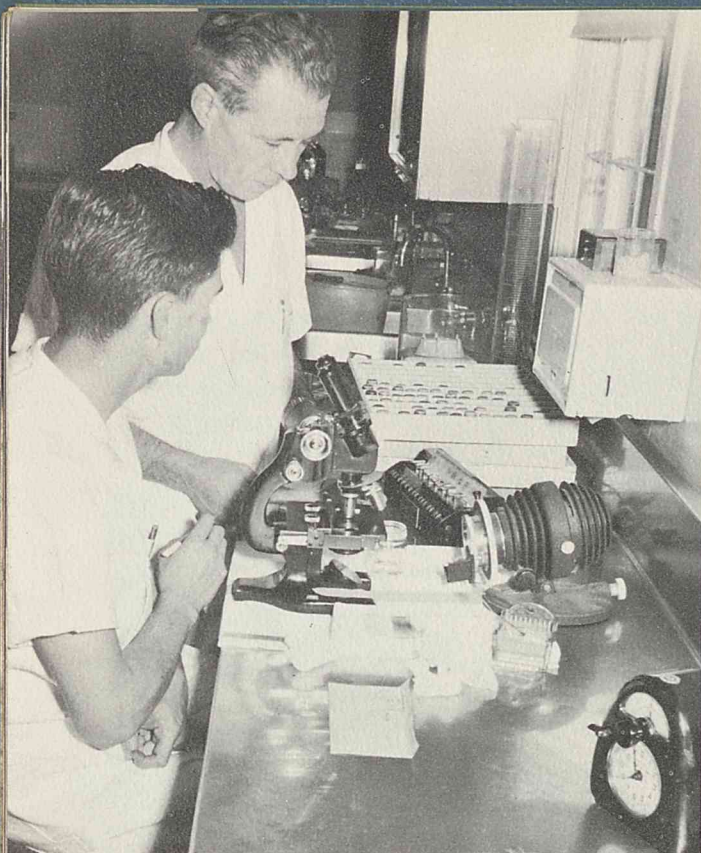




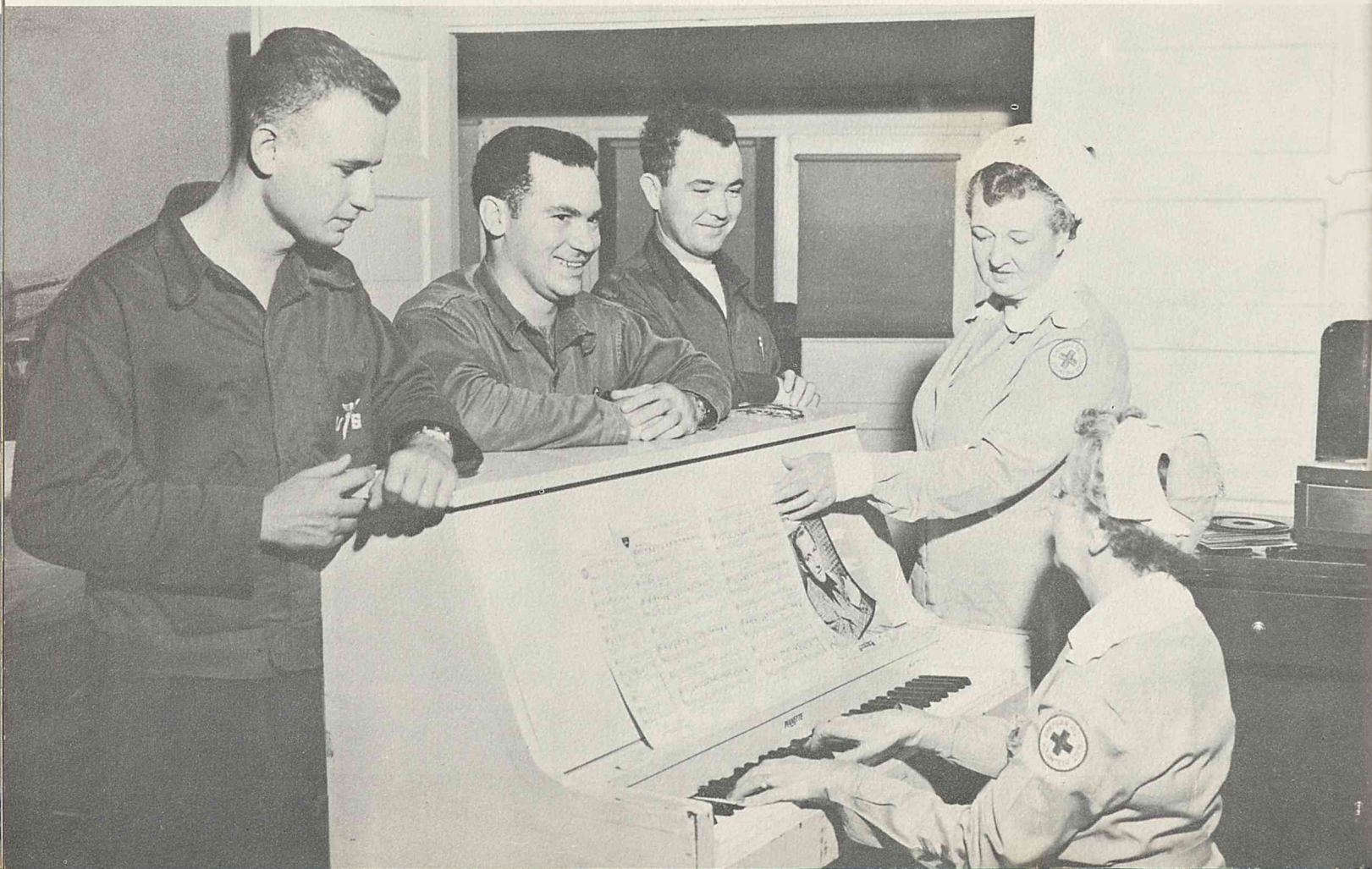
◀ infiltration course

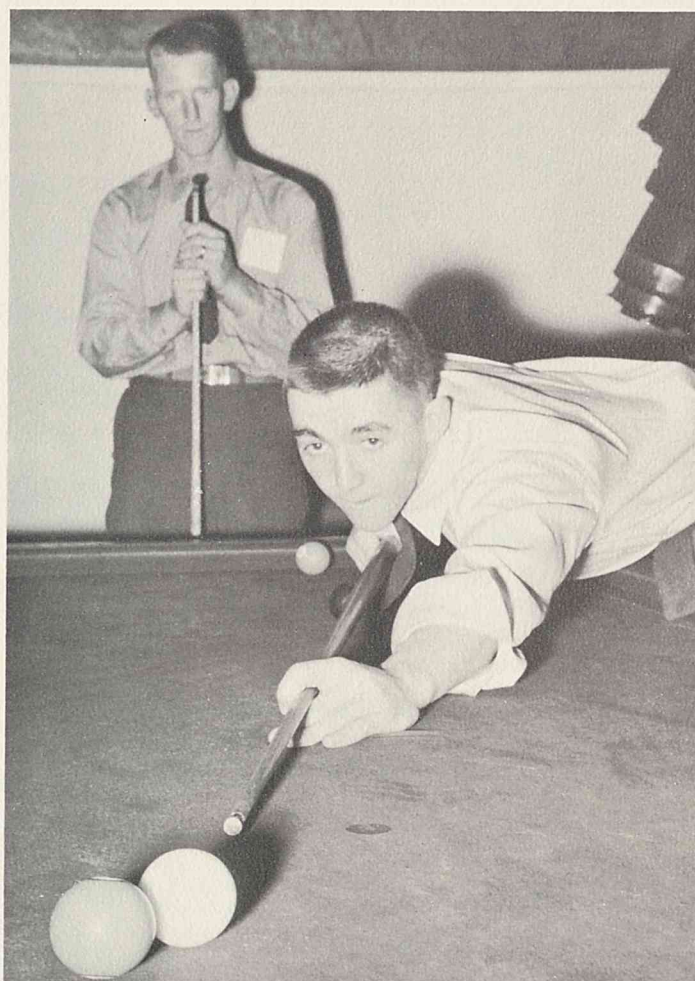
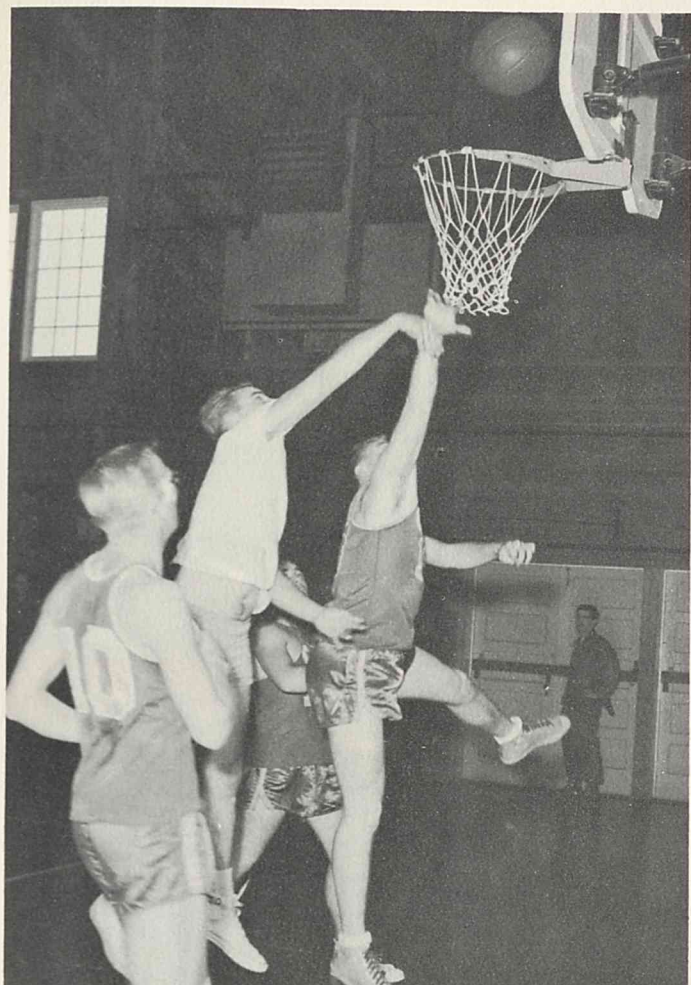


open house



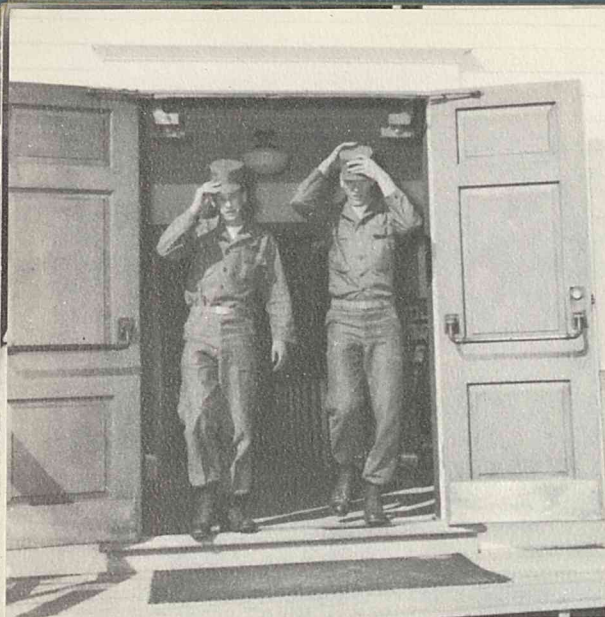
hospital





sports and recreation





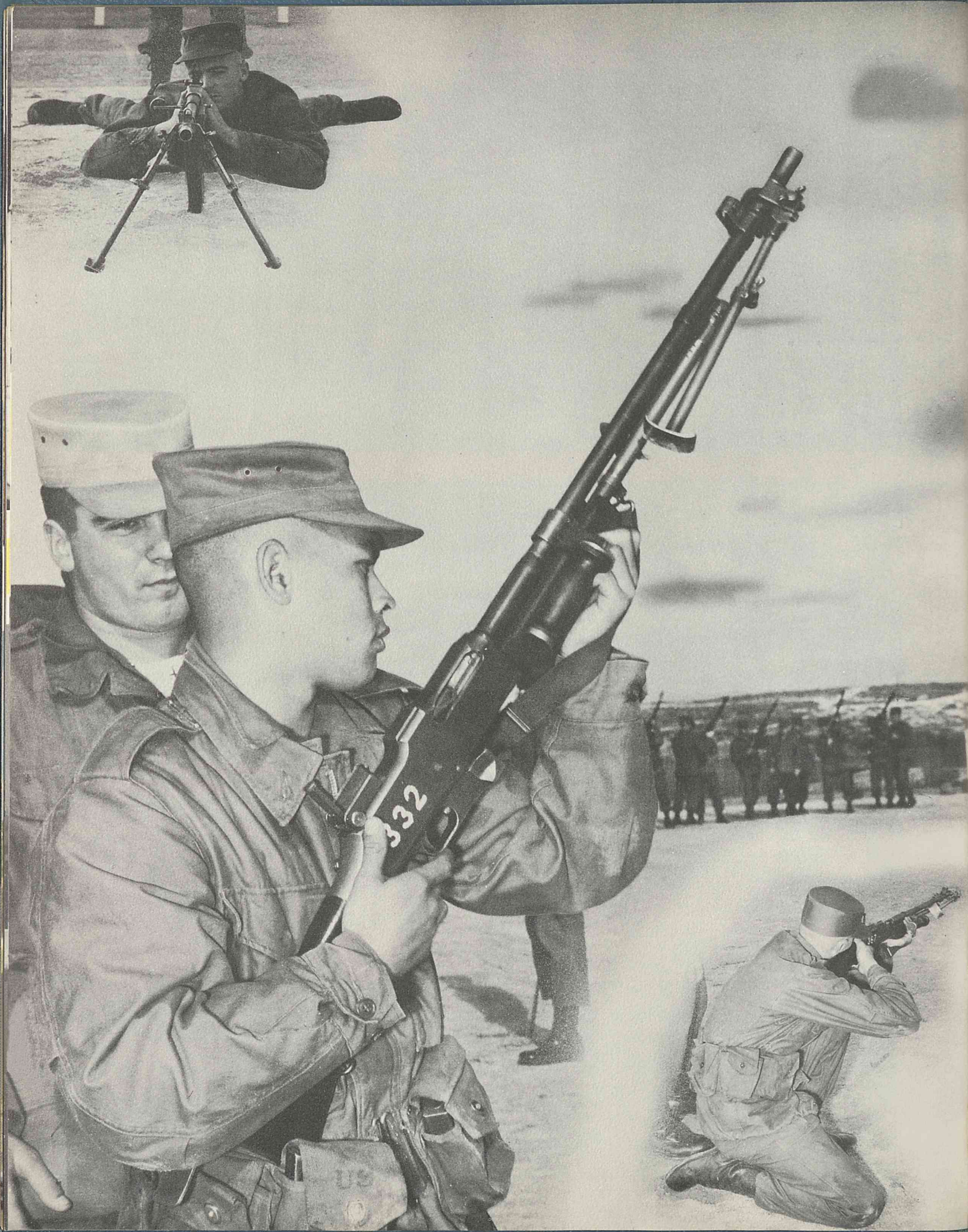
chapel





grenades
hand • rifle





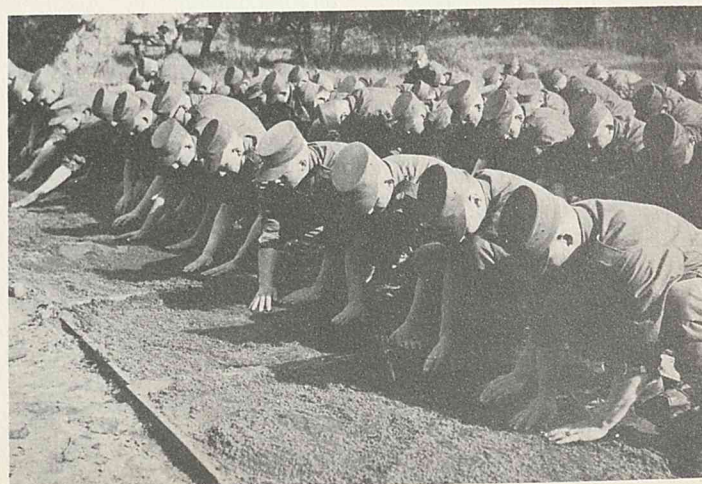


▲ rocket launcher

◀ automatic rifle



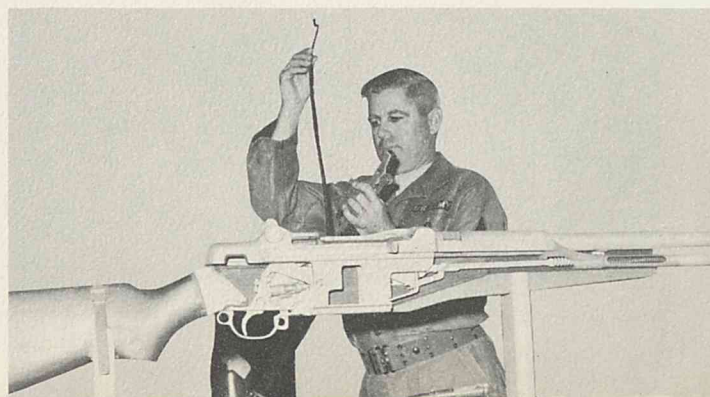
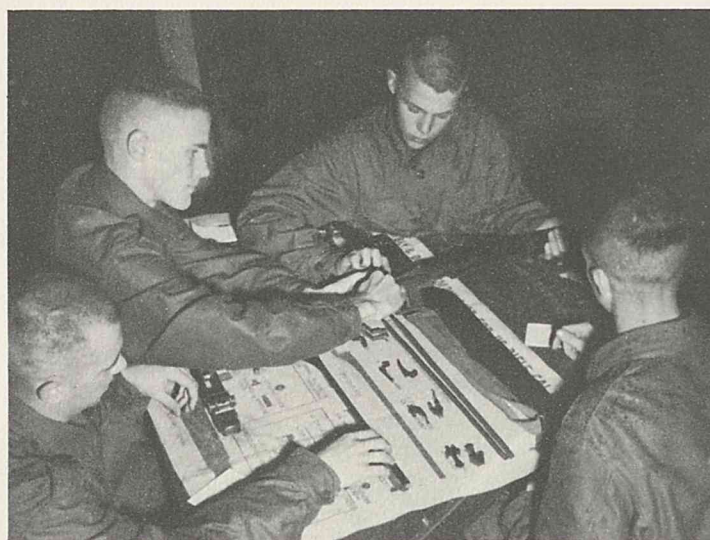
mines ▼





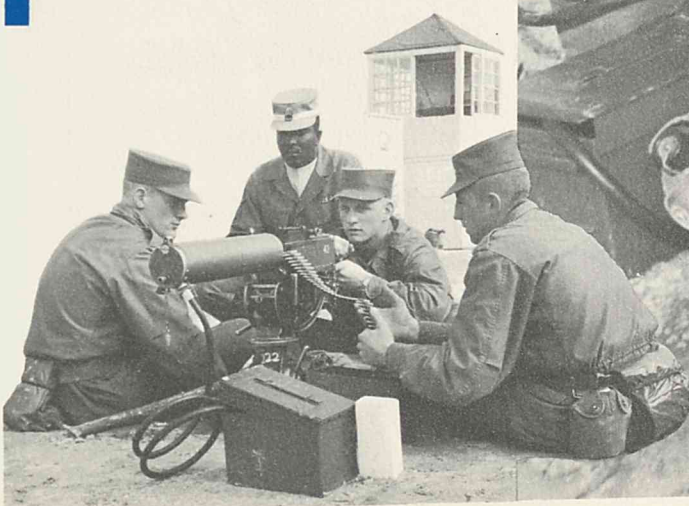
◀ mortar ▲

m-1 classroom ▼





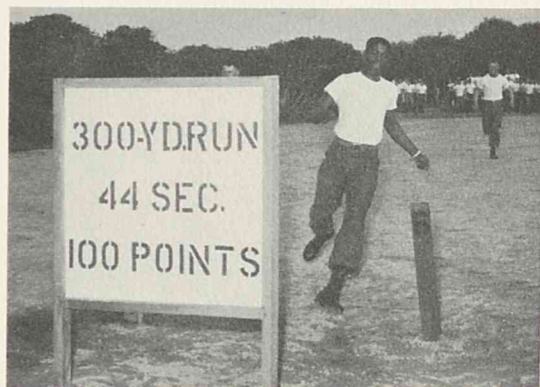
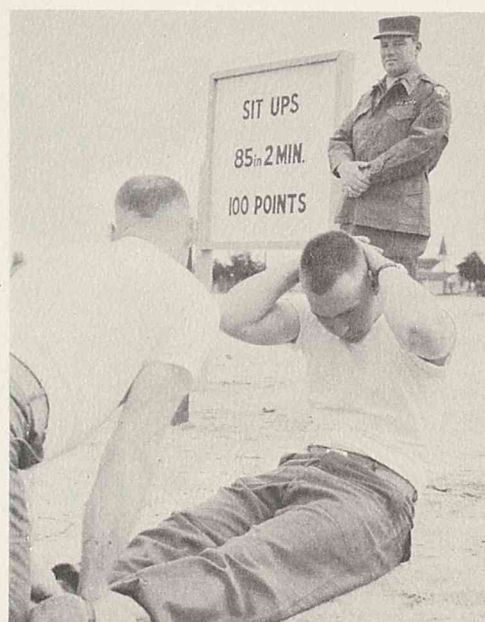
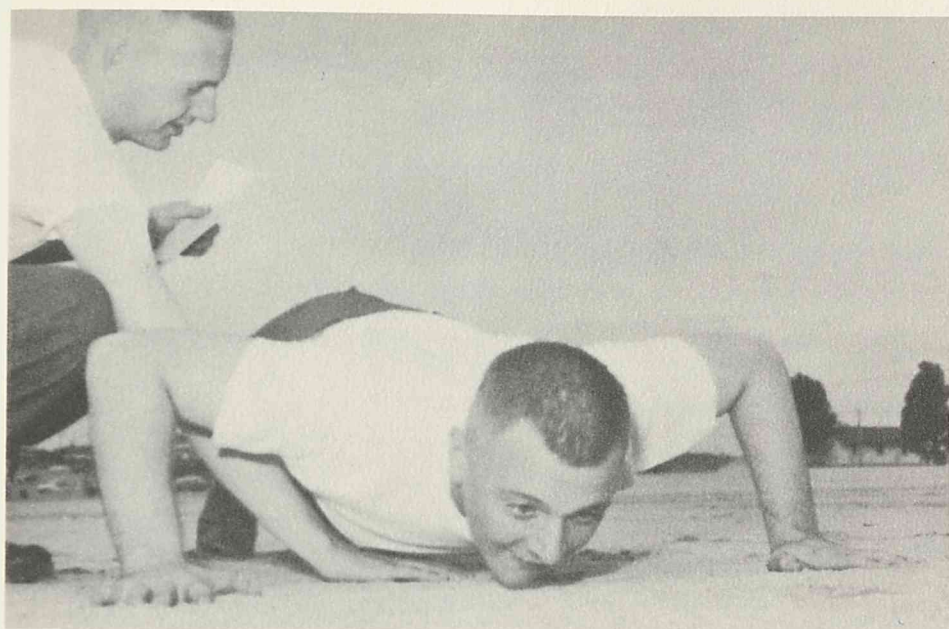
machine
guns



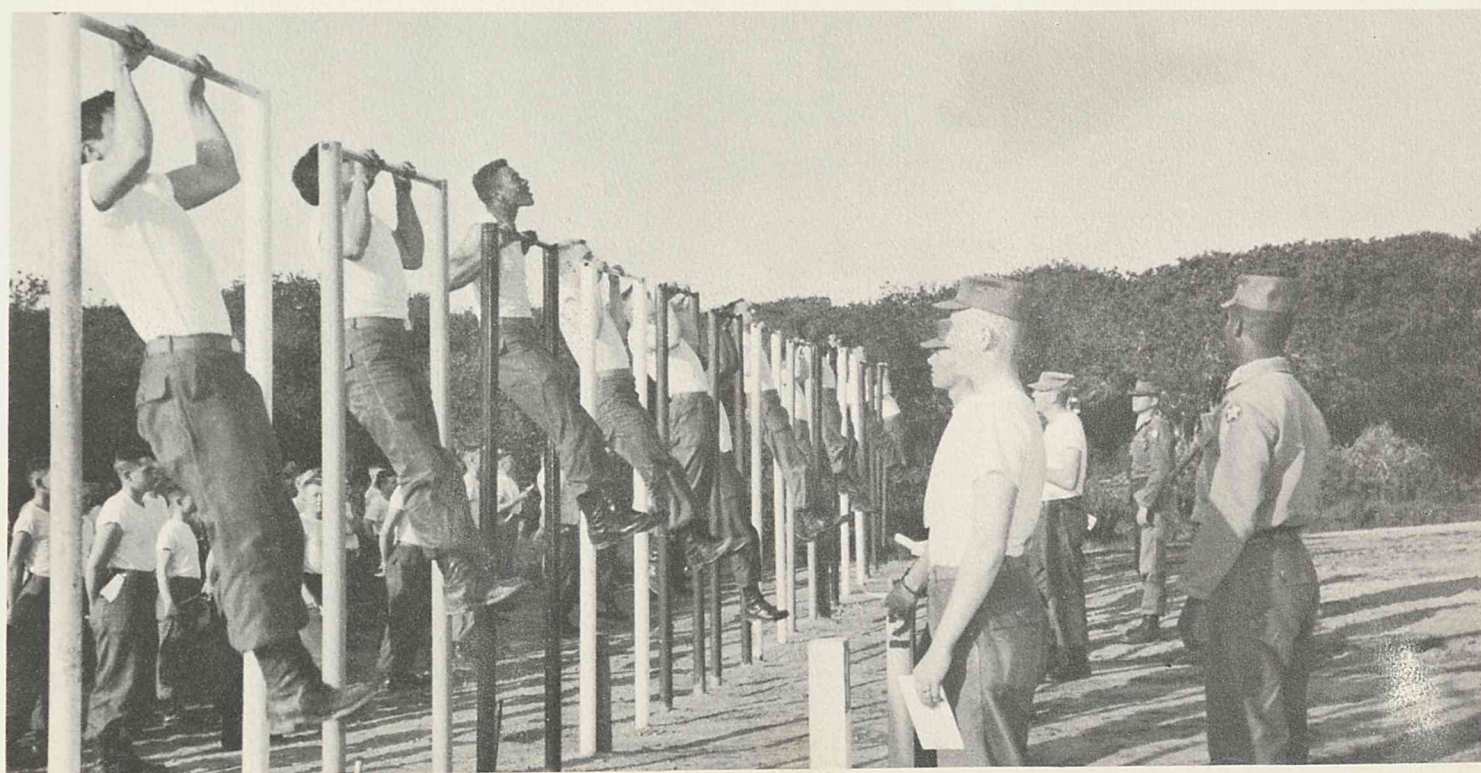


chemical, biological and radiological warfare





physical fitness test





▲ close combat course

● field firing ▼

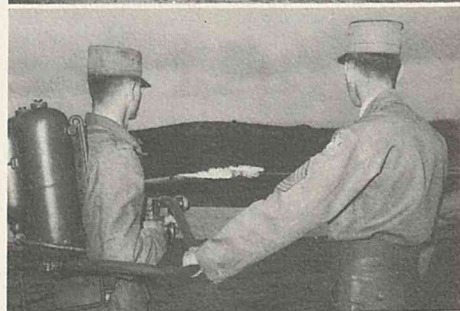




squad patrol ▲



flame thrower





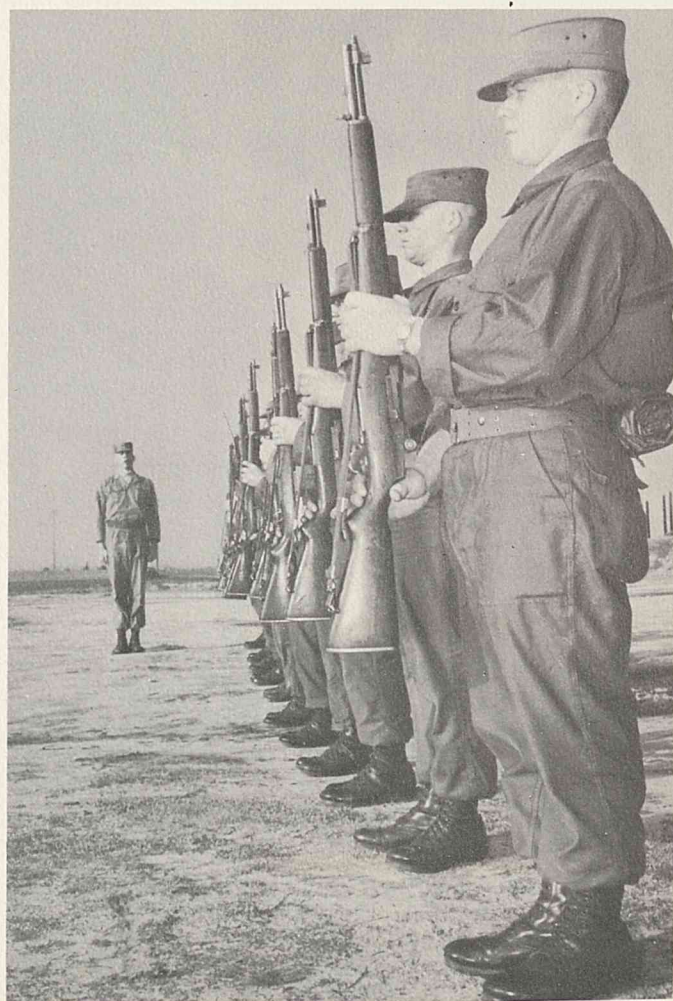
recoilless
rifle





learning
to march

dismounted
drill

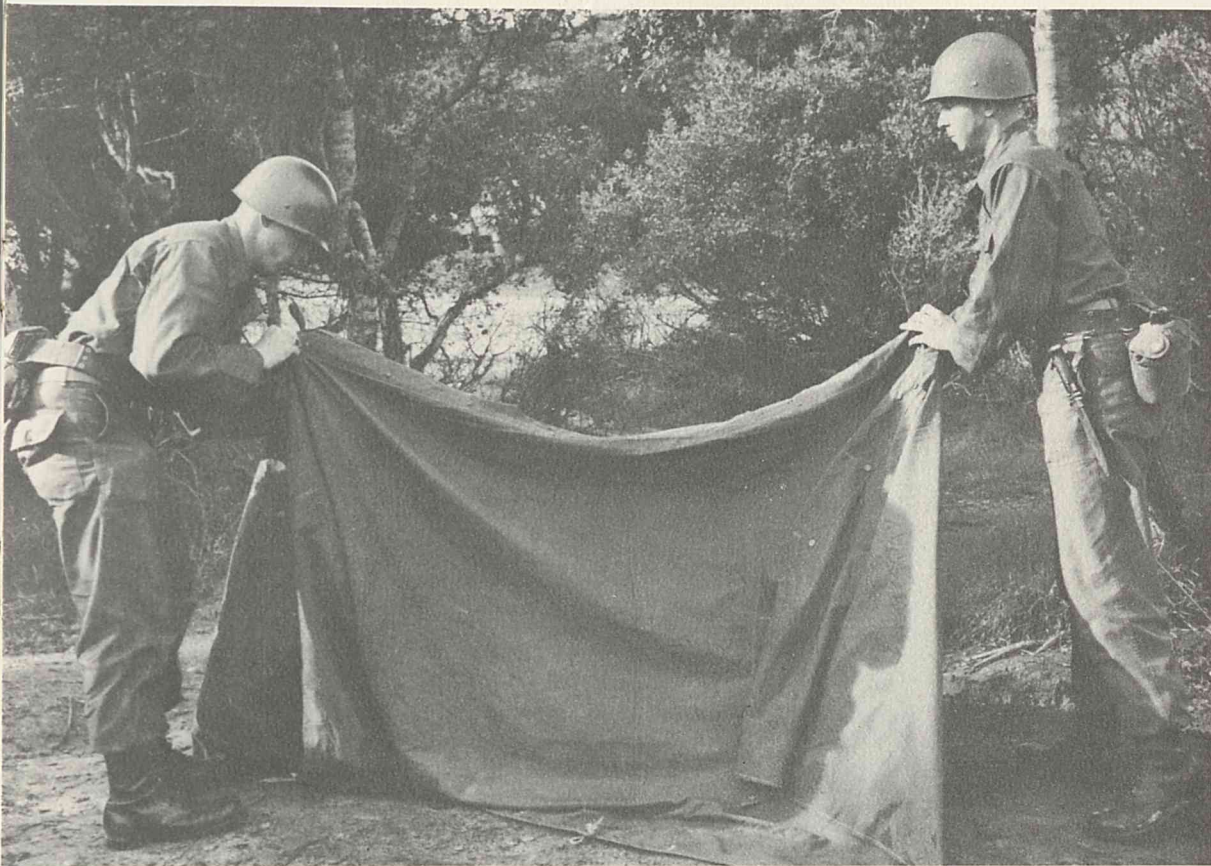




▲ field inspection ●

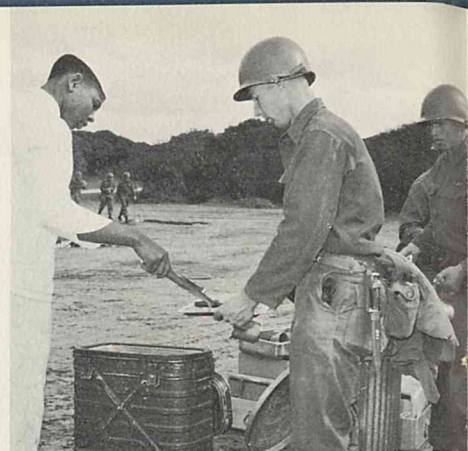
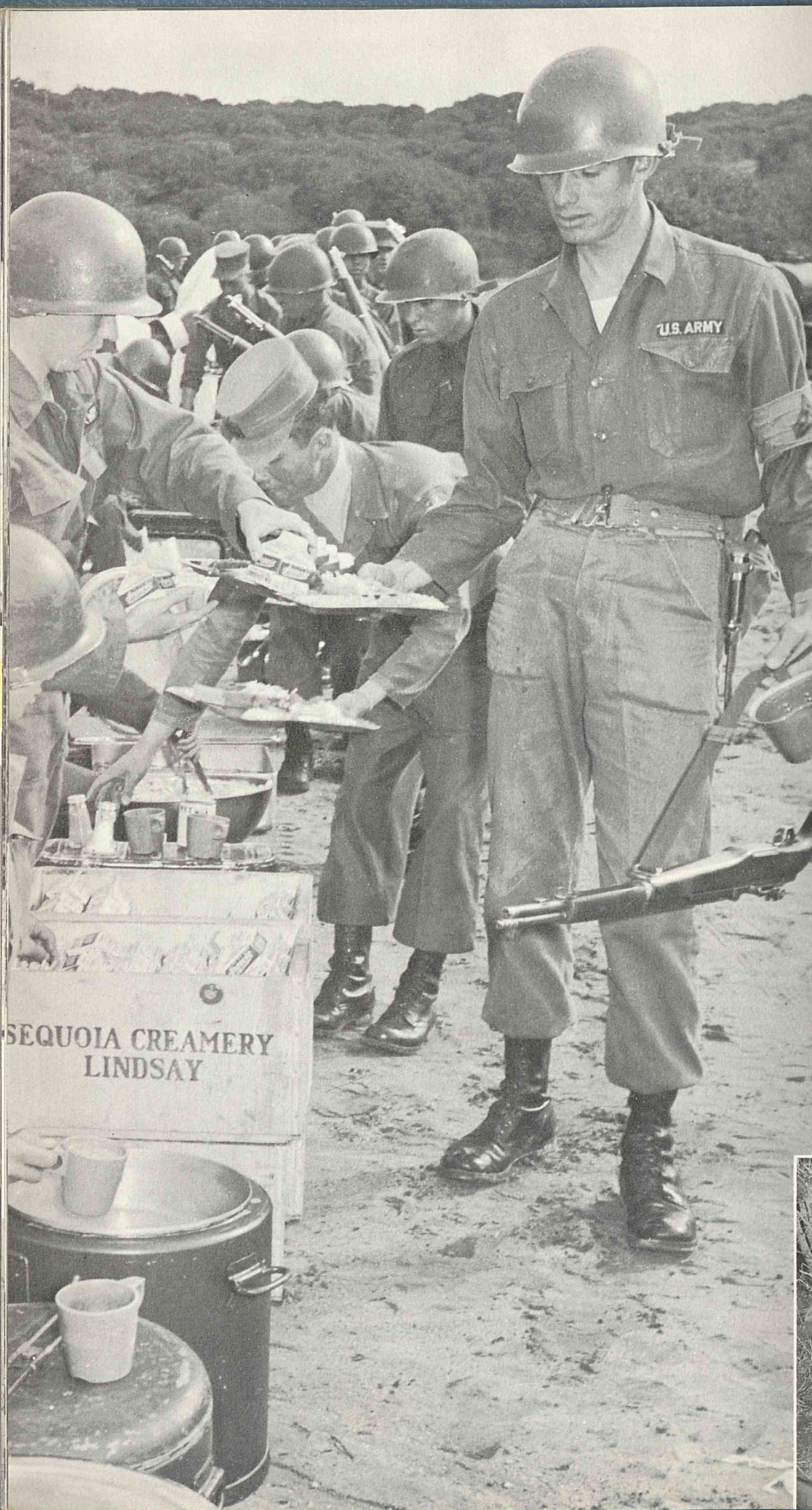
maps and compass ▼



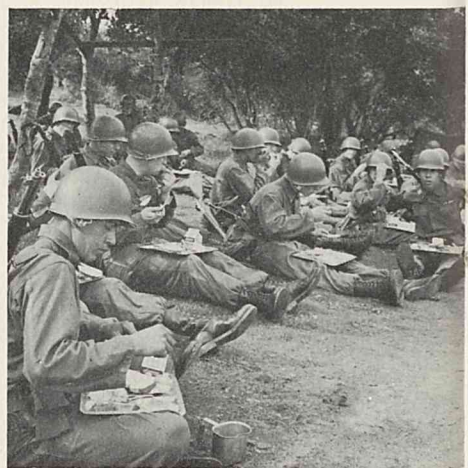


bivouac





chow in the field

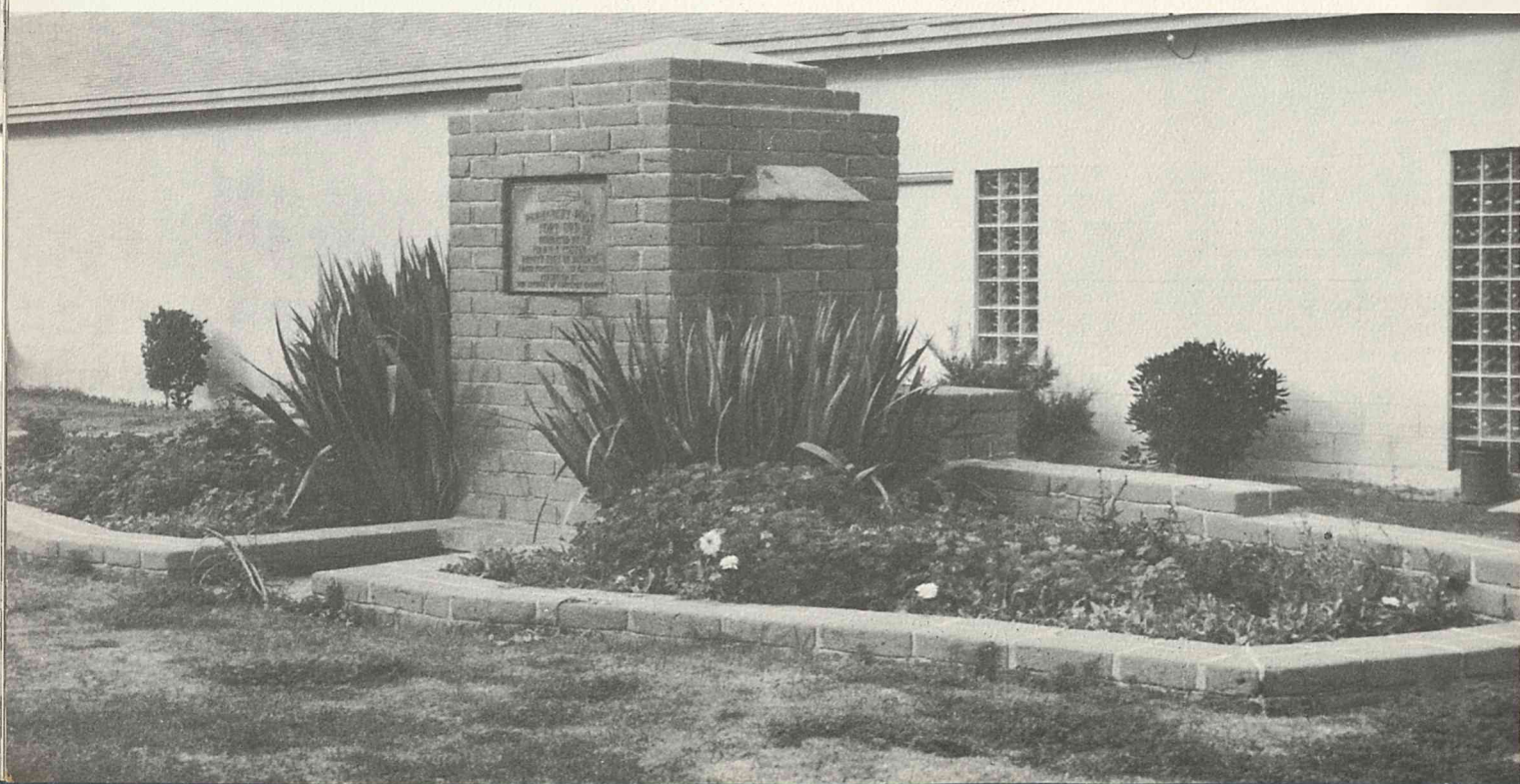




barracks life



PERMANENT POST
FORT ORD
DEDICATED BY
MR. W. M. C. FOSTER
DEPUTY SEC'Y. OF DEFENSE
ARMED FORCES DAY 17 MAY 1952
PRESENTED BY
THE CITIZENS OF MONTEREY COUNTY





guard at impact area

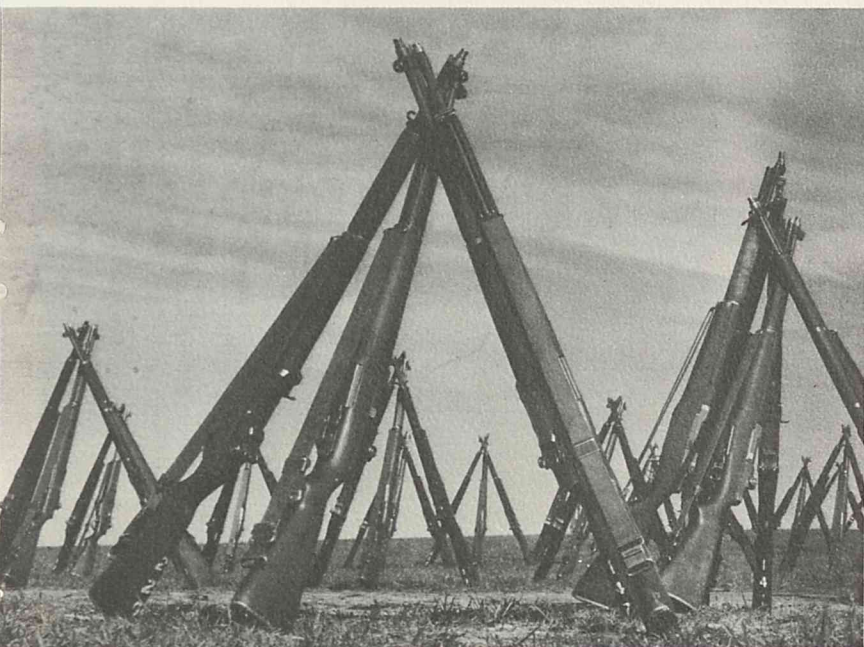


at the front gate

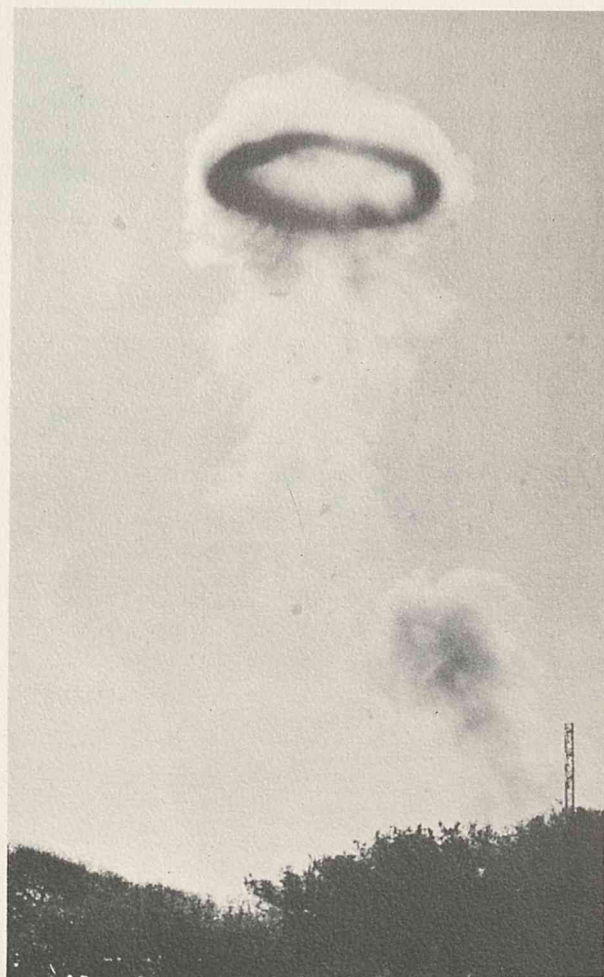
marching, marching

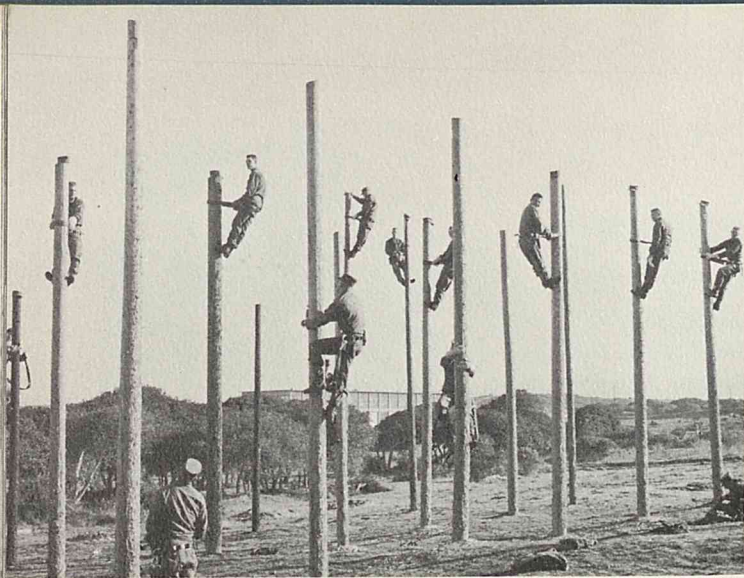


stacked rifles



simulated atomic blast

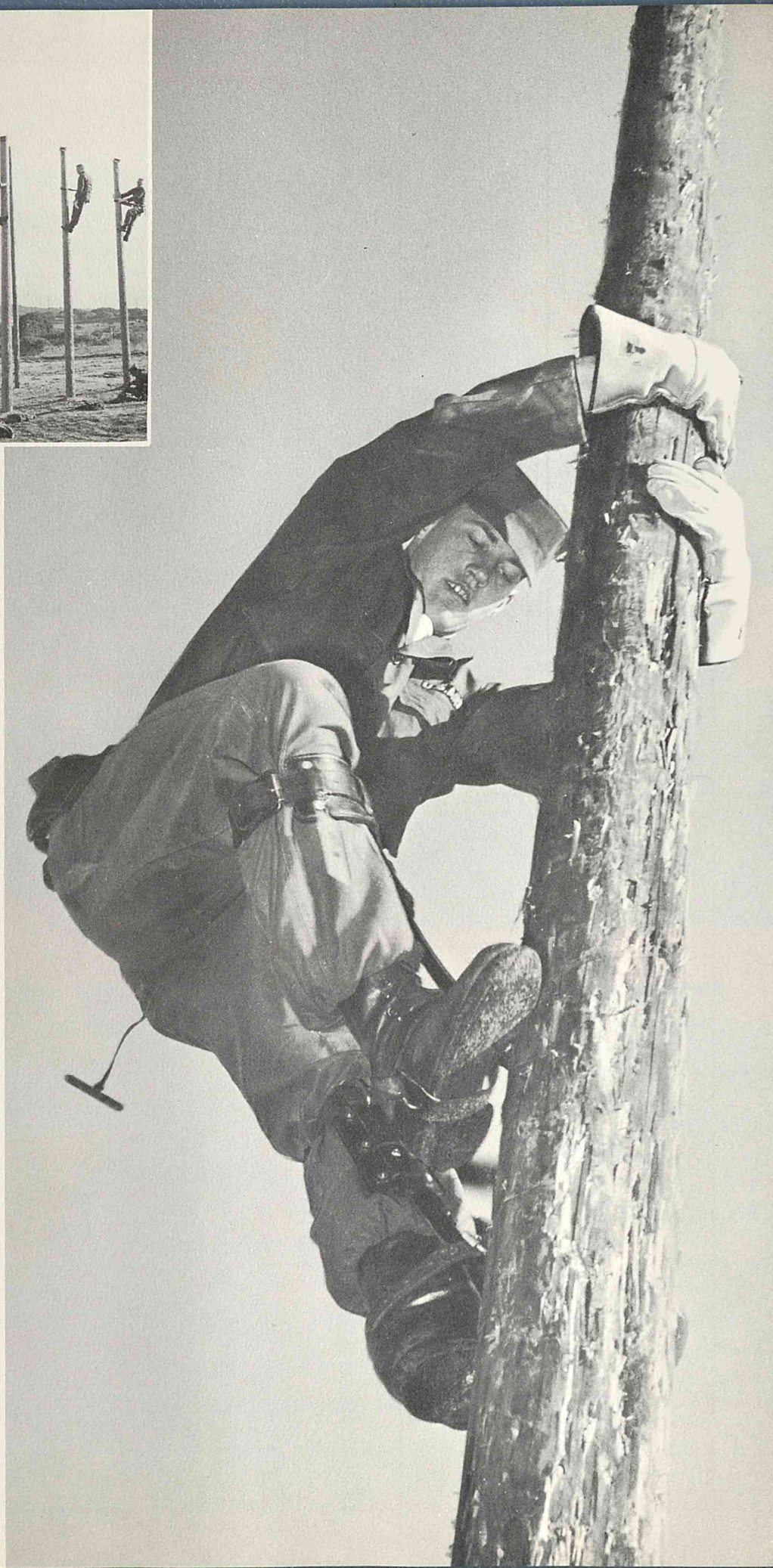




pole climbing

signal training

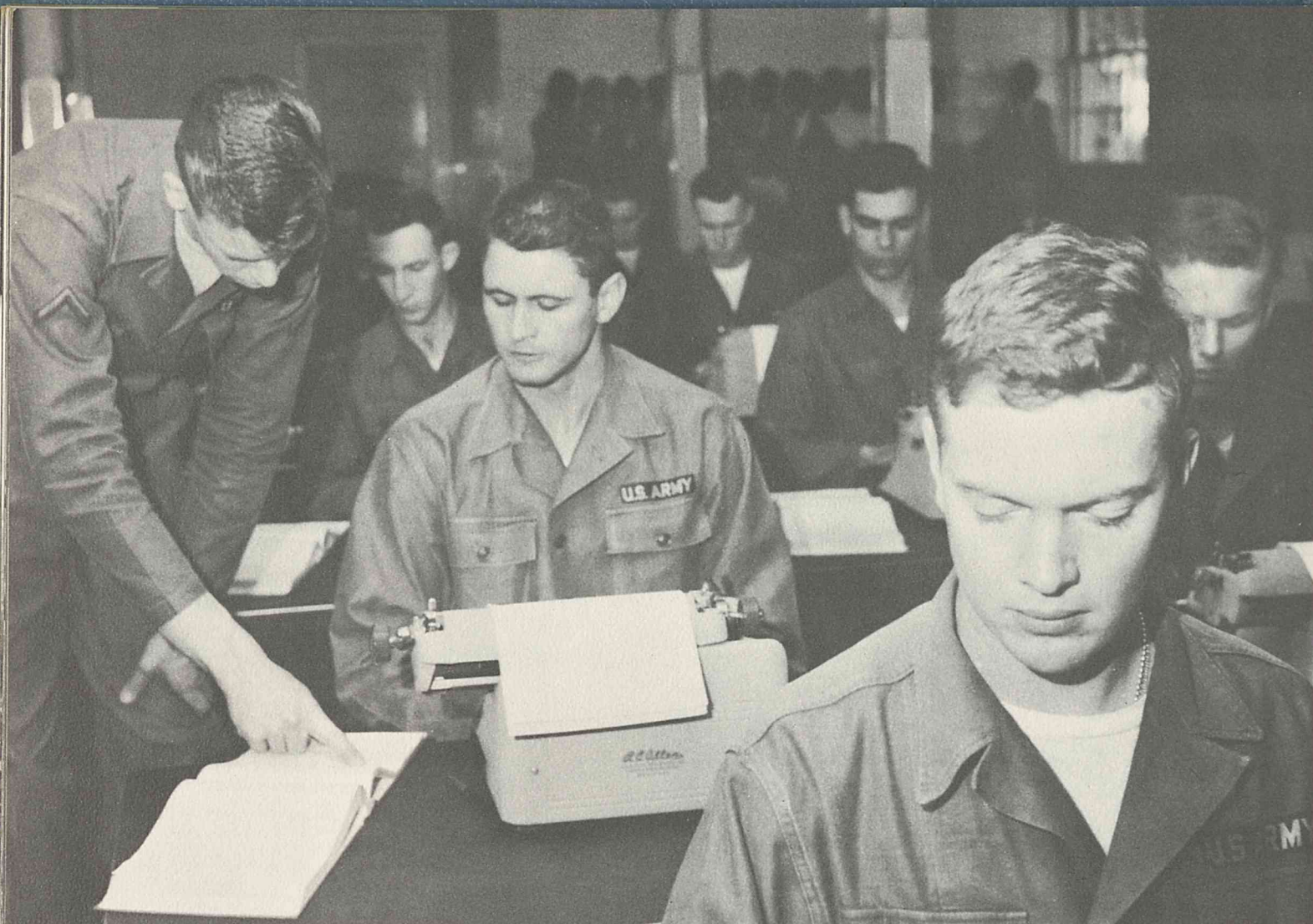
class work





drivers' course

**auto mechanics
course**



▲ — basic army administration school — ▲

special service
bookmobile



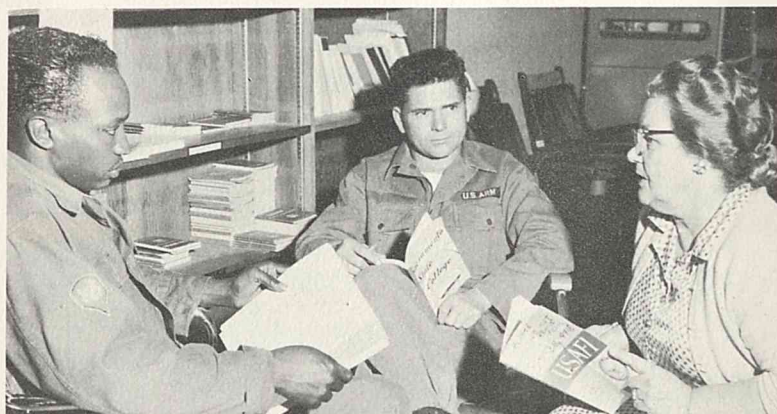


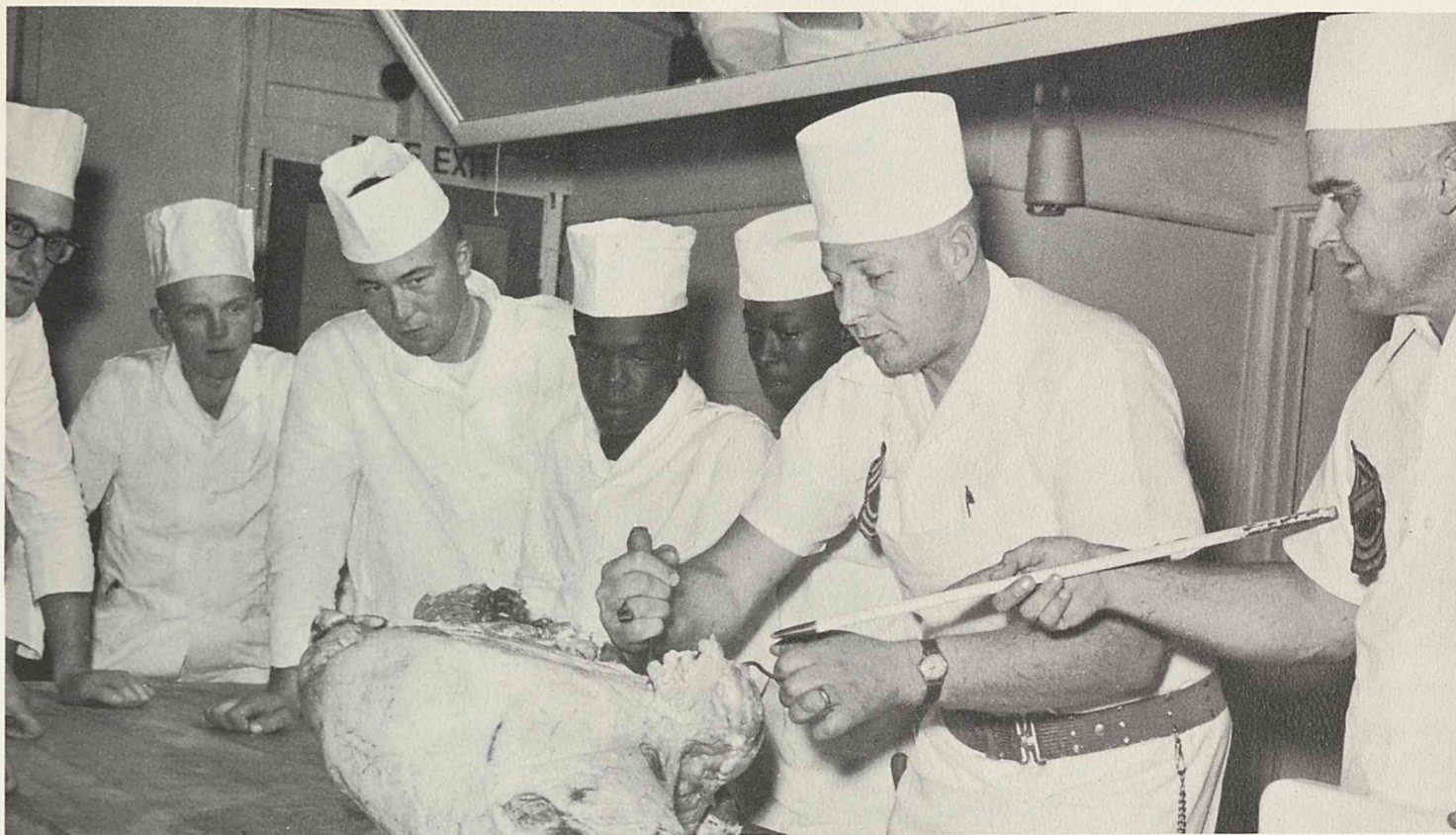
on-the-job trainees take active parts in P.I.O.'s daily radio broadcasts and in the production of the weekly post newspaper, the fort ord panorama.





**army
education
program**

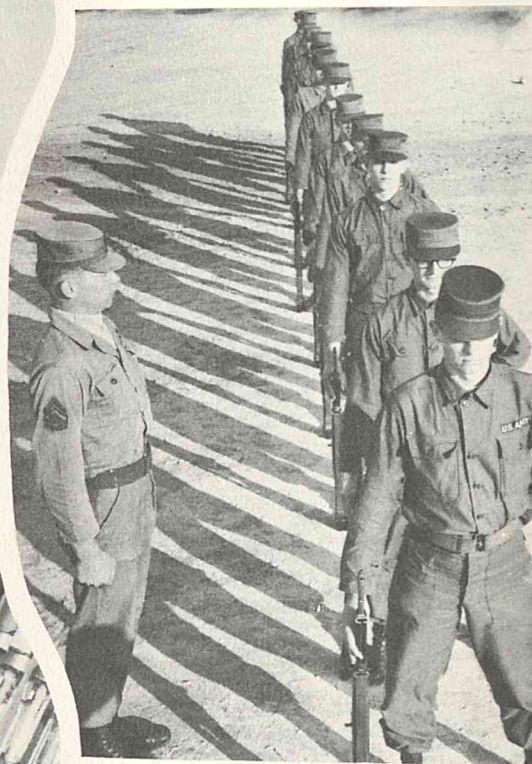
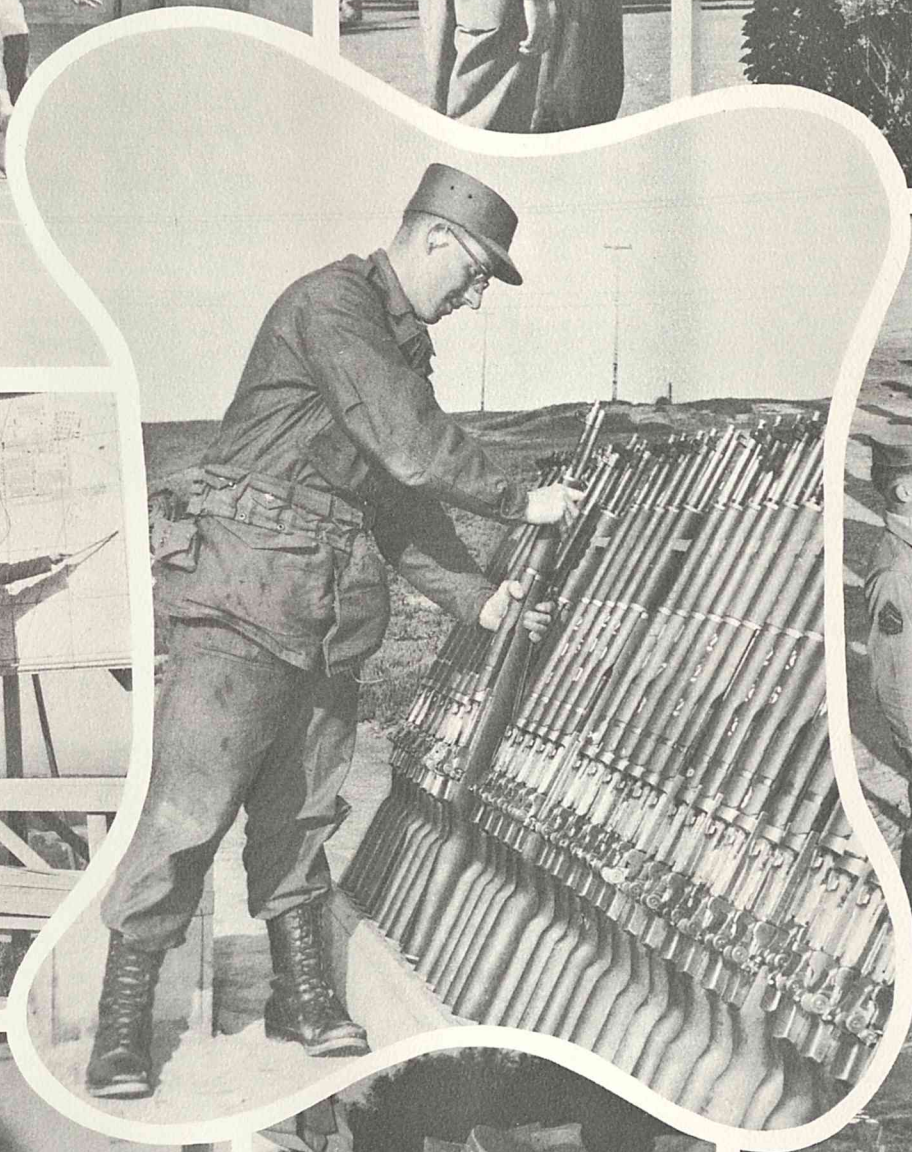
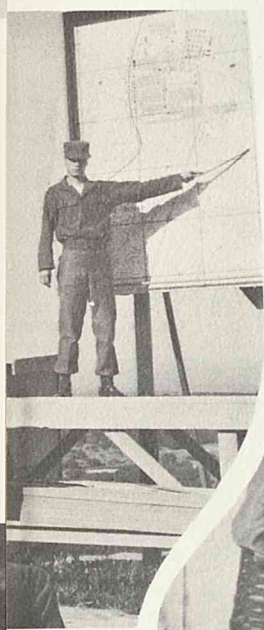
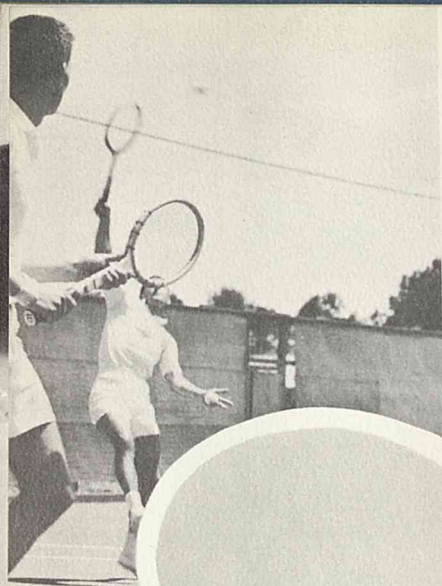




food service school ▲

▼ hobby crafts



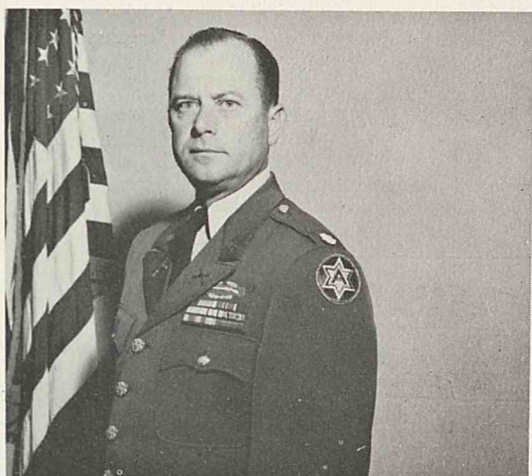


COMPANY C

Formation Date: 21 April 1958

Graduation Date: 14 June 1958

THIRD BRIGADE ELEVENTH BATTLE GROUP



Lt. Col. Allen L. Swaim
Brigade Commander



Maj. Charles E. Knudsen
Battle Group Executive



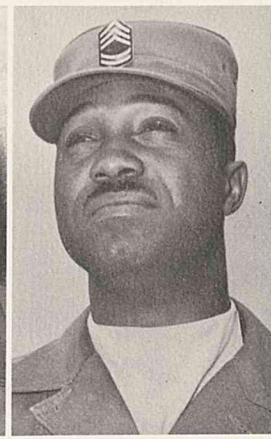
Capt. T. V. Pearson
Company Commander



2nd Lt. H. R. Munson
Executive Officer



M/Sgt. G. M. Trommel
First Sergeant

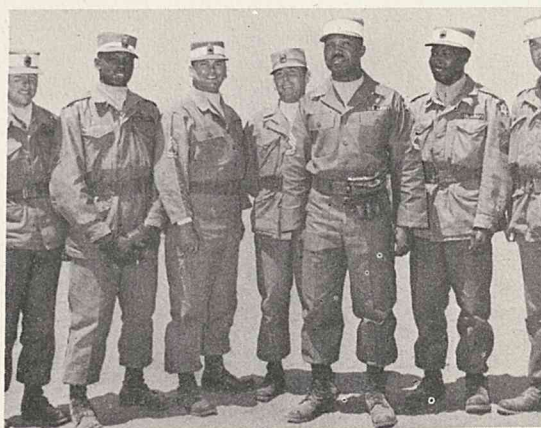


SFC J. D. Cooper
SDI



Sfc Stanley Lawhorn

Cadre



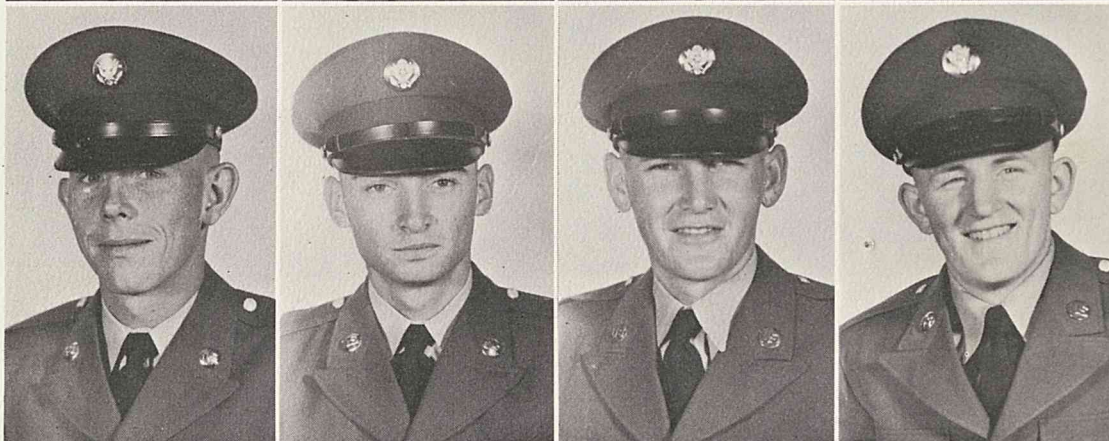
J. W. Abrao, Jr.
 Gerald L. Adams
 Vernon W. Adkins
 Irvin E. Anderson



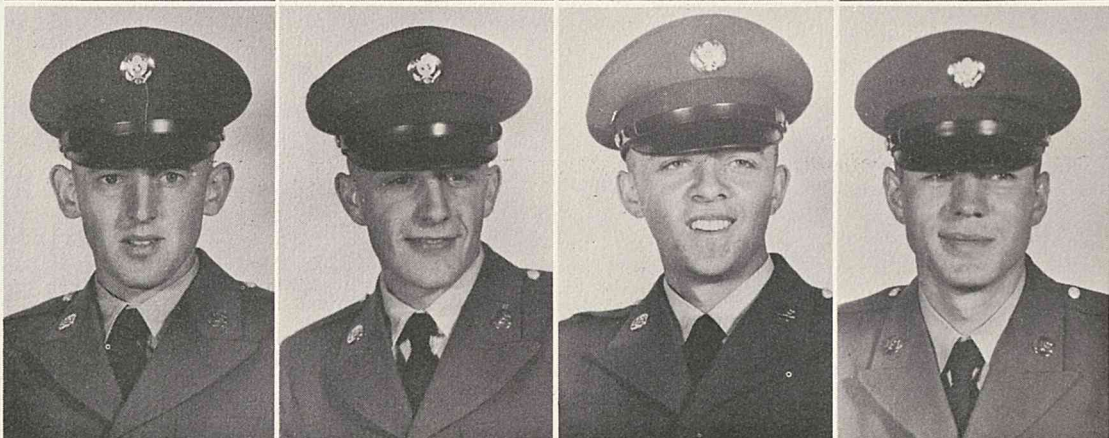
Richard S. Anderson
 Frank M. Anthony
 Michael D. Archer
 A. P. Arenivar



Robert L. Bailey
 John F. Bales
 H. W. Barbarick
 Charles J. Bergin

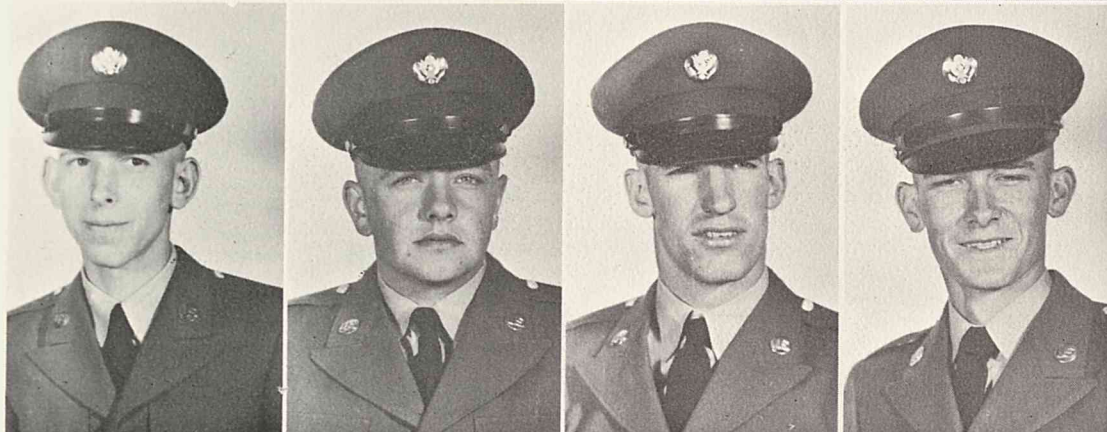


M. K. Bertelson
 Richard E. Black
 David G. Bobb
 Donald E. Boone

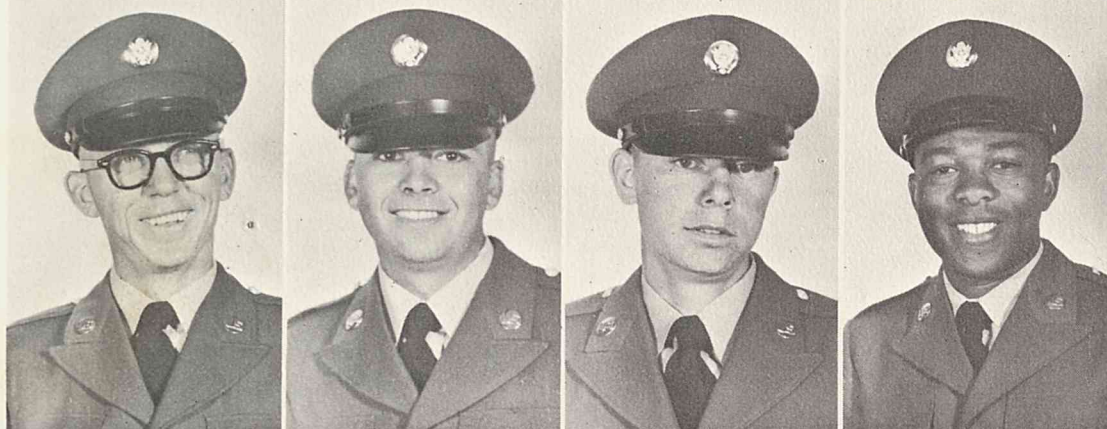




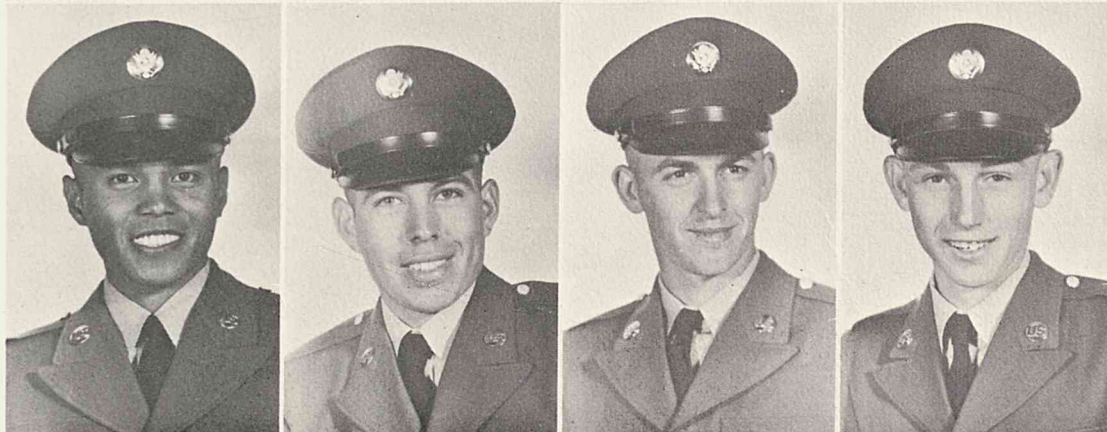
L. E. Brockett
G. E. Brommer
Gerald F. Brown
Gerald N. Brown



John W. Brown
John W. Brown
Leroy W. Brown
Robert S. Brown



Bjarne W. Bruun
J. A. Buckingham
Larry R. Bunton
James L. Calhoun



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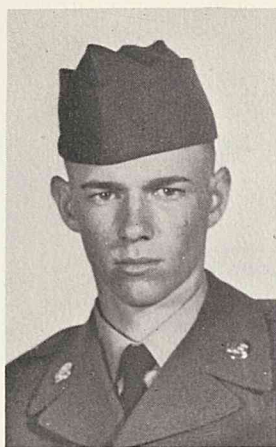


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N. S. Casebeer



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Yee F. Chan



Chris A. Chaves

Rudolph R. Clayton

Claude E. Cochran

E. C. Combs, Jr.



Leland A. Conti

Harry Cordon

Orbendilo Coronado

Billy C. Coston





Roger D. Couture

Larry R. Craig

Thomase E. Cram

Marshel E. Crewse



F. F. Criswell

Nathaniel Crosby

Carl D. Davey

J. M. Dellabona



W. J. P. Derickson

Charles A. Doan, Jr.

Patrick Dorman

Dale L. Douglas



Virgil L. Drew

Jose A. Duarte

Ralph H. Dunn

Ronald E. Durham



H. S. Ebbinghausen

M. A. Edmondson

Philip R. Edwards

Lewis W. England



Alfred C. Erion

Robert L. Erion

Harold Farris

W. G. Flanagan



Bronson C. Flint

Gilbert Fong

Kenneth H. Foote

Richard C. Foran



H. A. Furnish

Henry Gee

V. K. Germolus

Donald J. Gietzen





Paul H. Goodman
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Otto K. Hermann
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Ross W. Hoffman



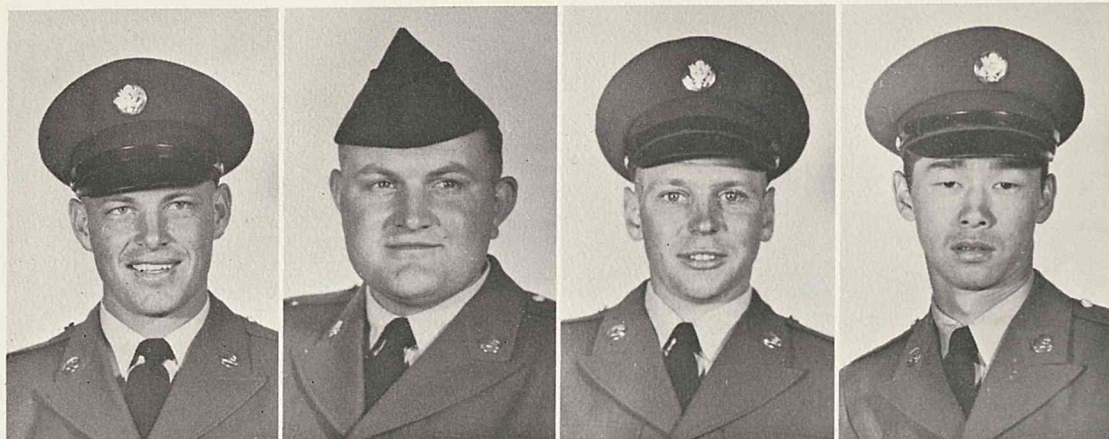
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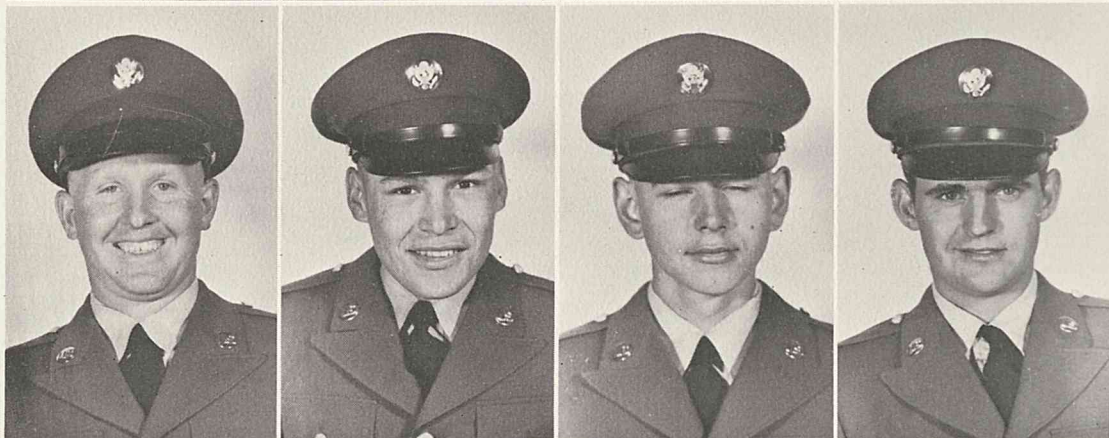
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Jackie Jones



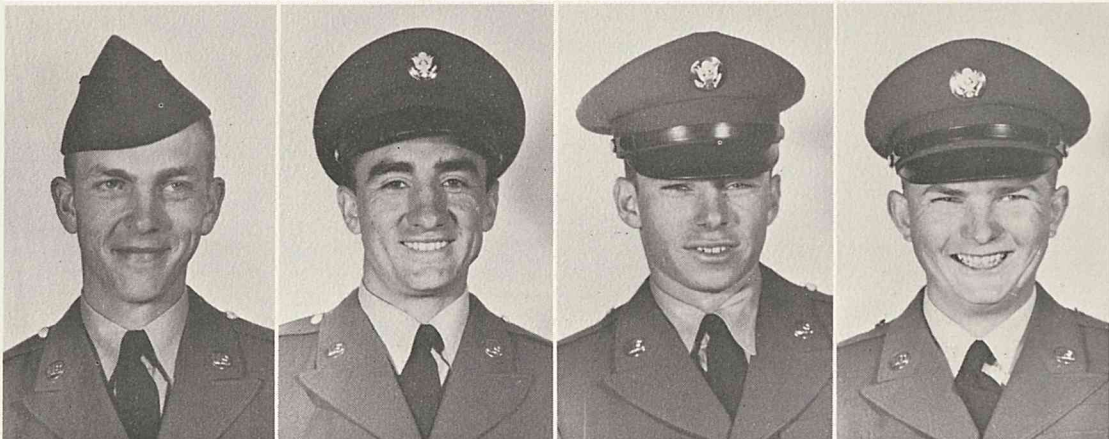
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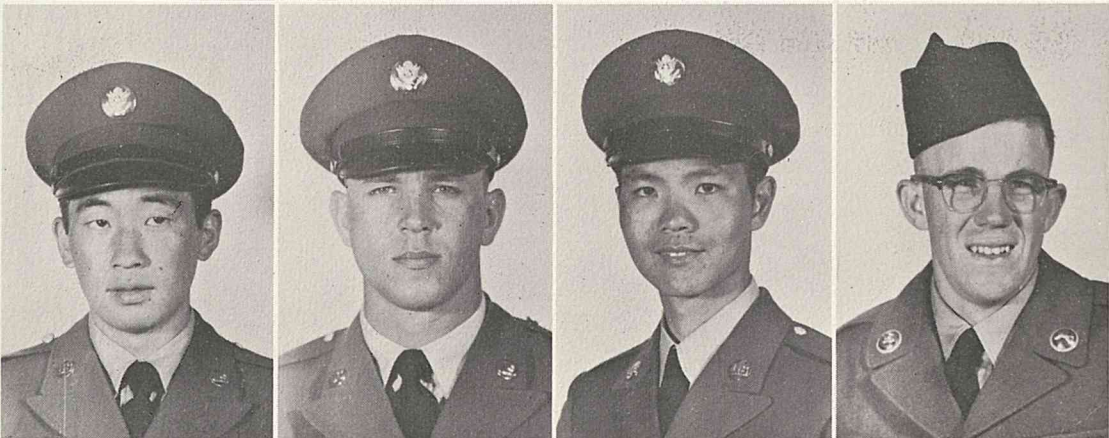
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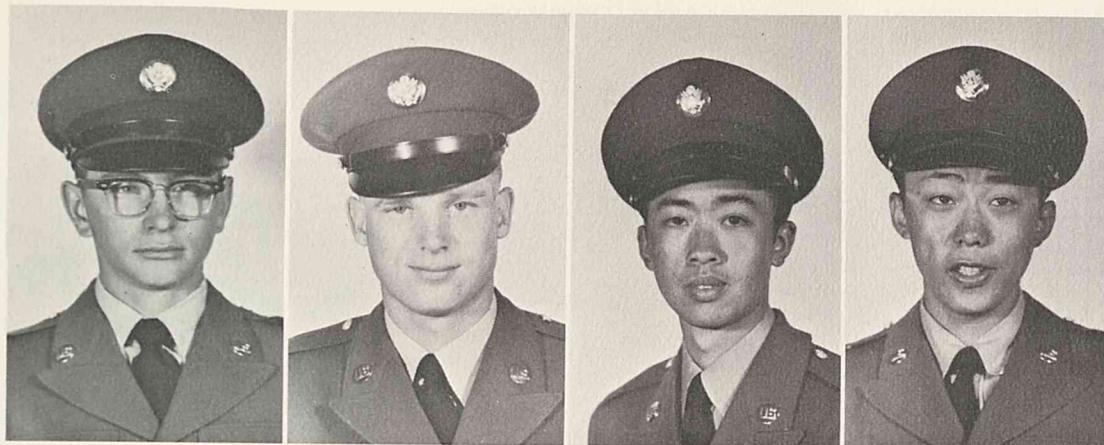


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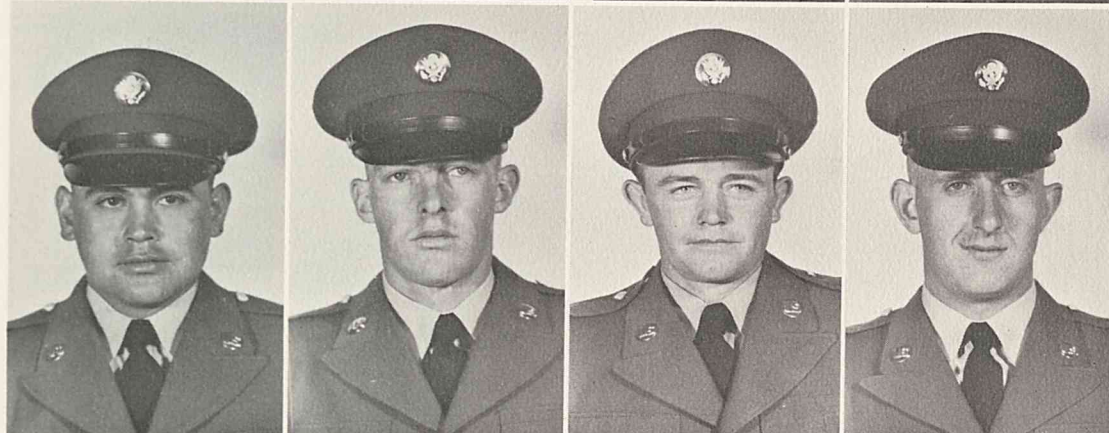


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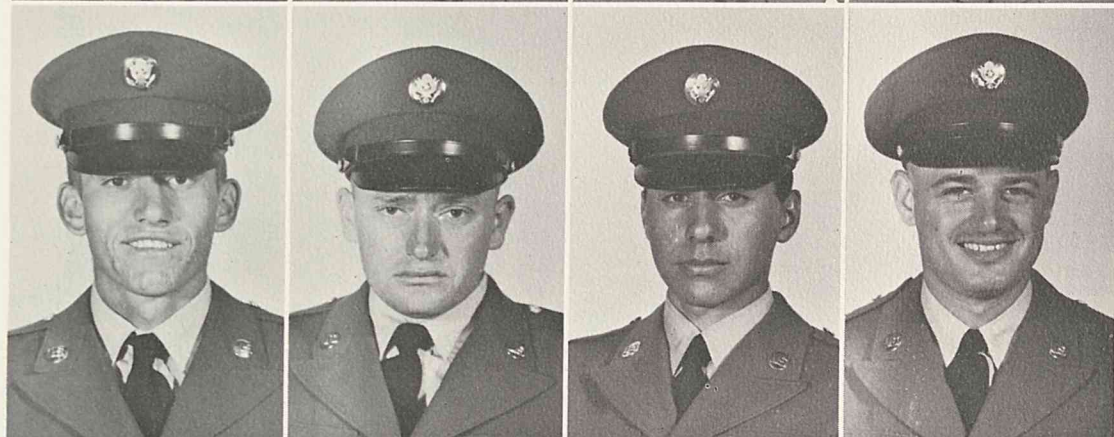




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Sam G. Lee
Winfield Lee



N. A. Lefthand
Rex K. Lendahl
Shirley G. Leslie
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W. R. Luttrull
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P. A. Martinez, Jr.
Robert L. Massoni



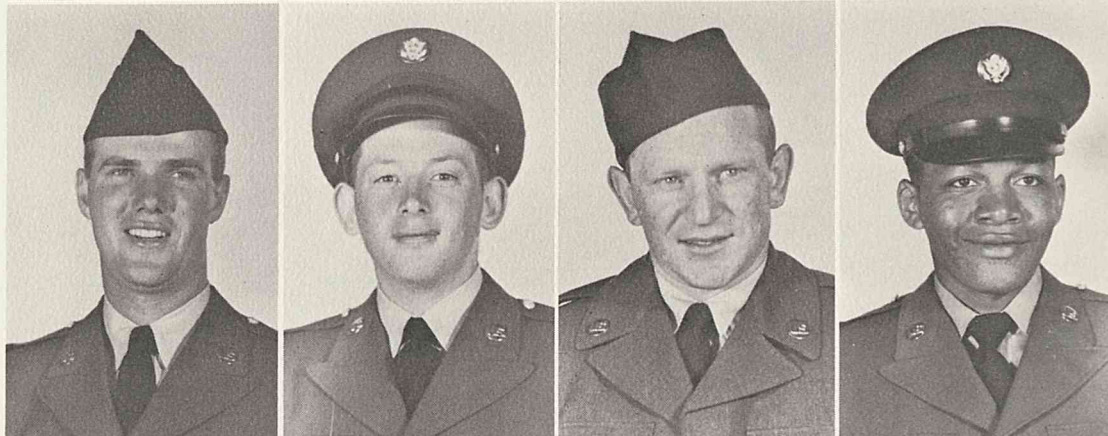
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 E. S. Mitsules
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 Richard E. Moody
 J. G. Mooney
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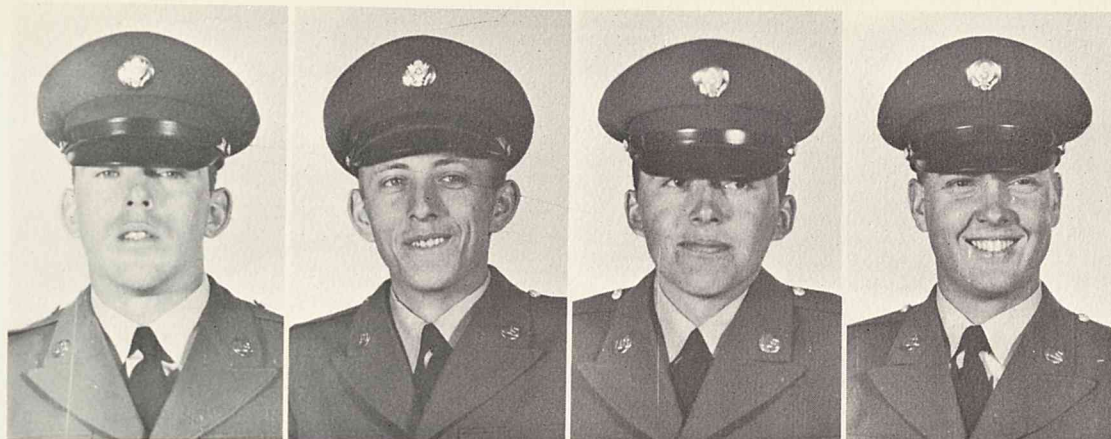


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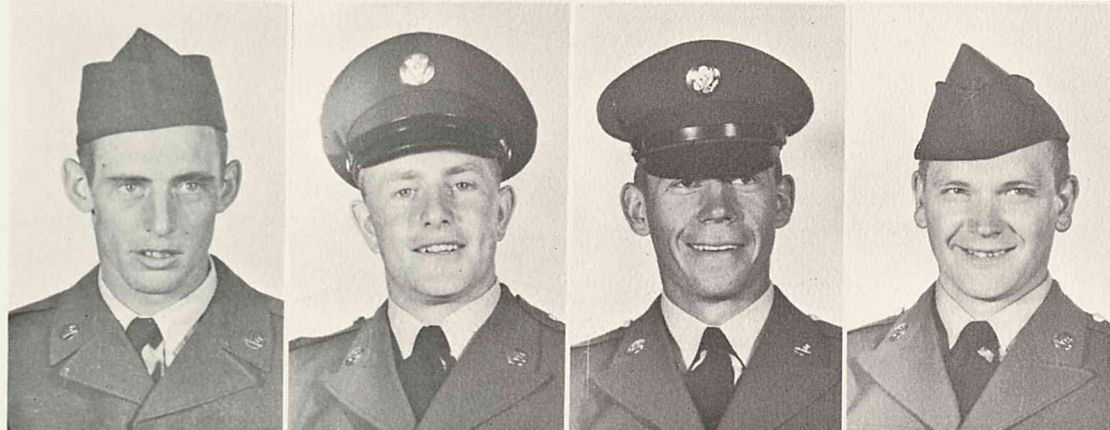


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 R. C. O'Connor
 A. L. Olszewski
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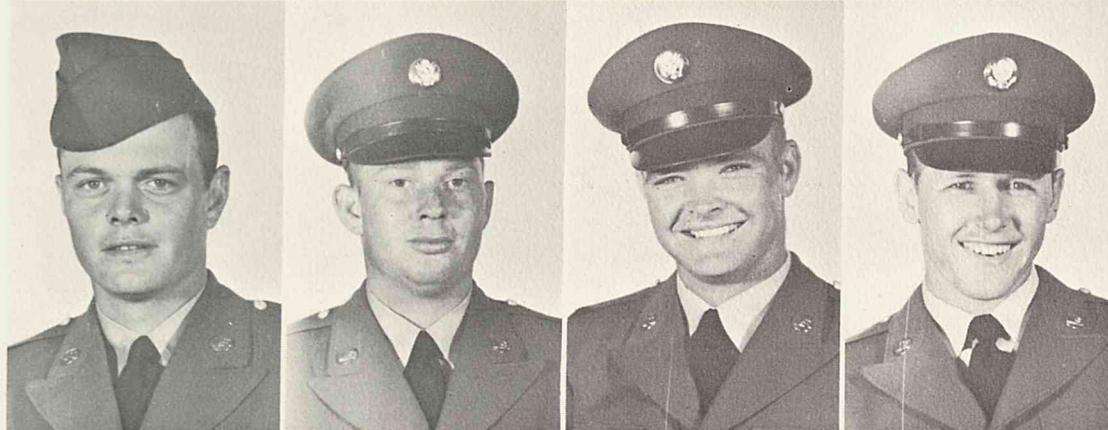




Norbert C. Omera
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Armando M. Orona
H. F. Overbeck, III



Peter Owens
Glenn B. Palmer
John D. Patten
B. L. Pearson



Edward N. Perry
William D. Phelps
Herbert W. Phipps
David L. Pierce



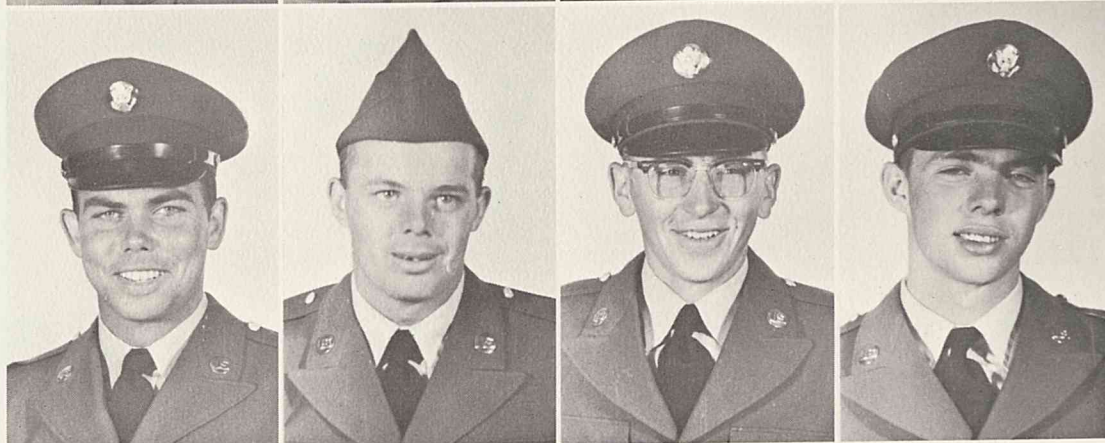
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Donald L. Price
John J. Ragsdale



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Edward F. Reeves
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Robert W. Robbins



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Melvin J. Roberts
Donald E. Rogers
Mark K. Rogers

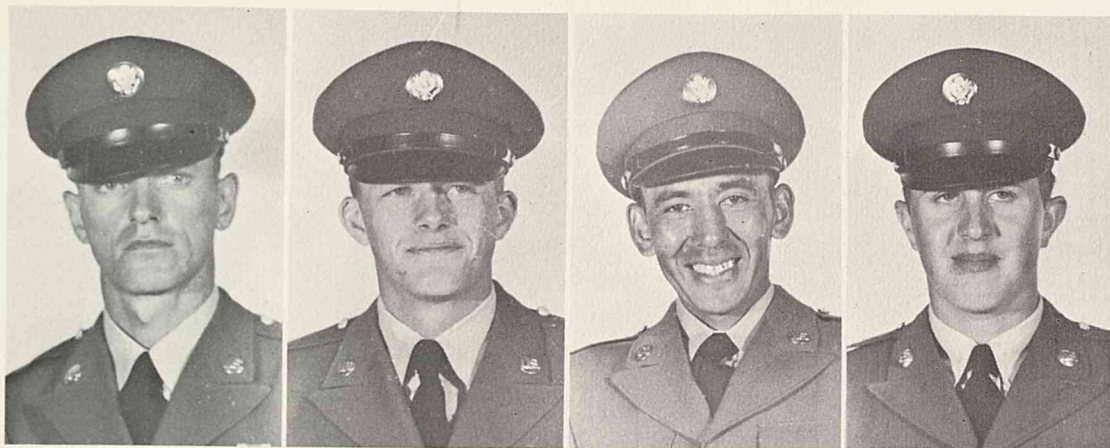


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Duane M. Self



John Serma
Emilio B. Sicchio
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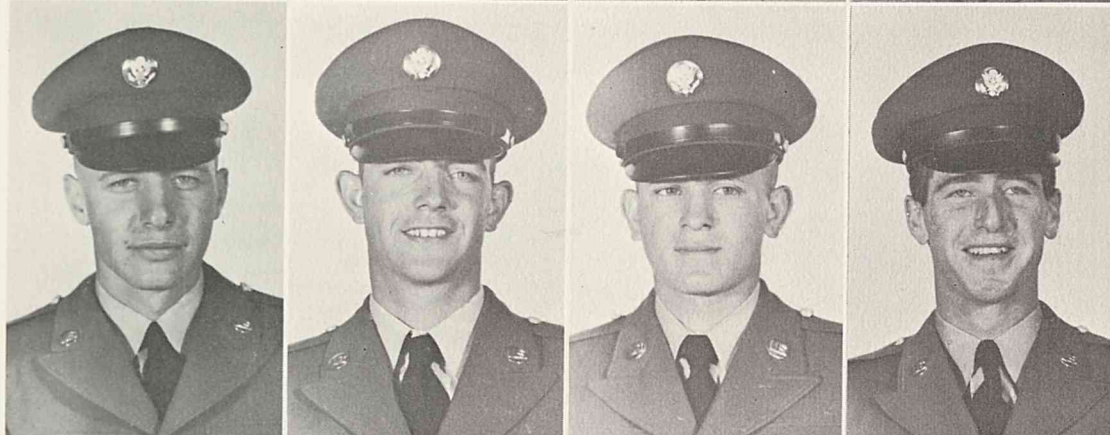


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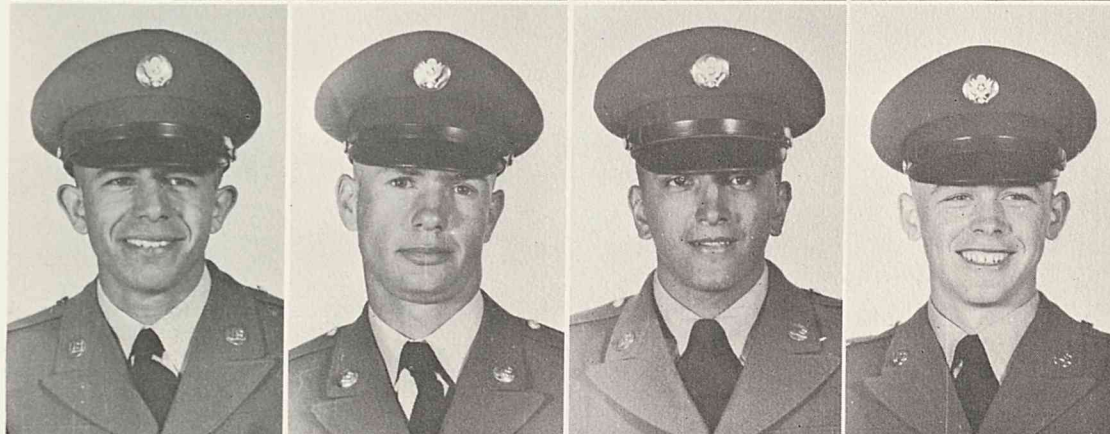


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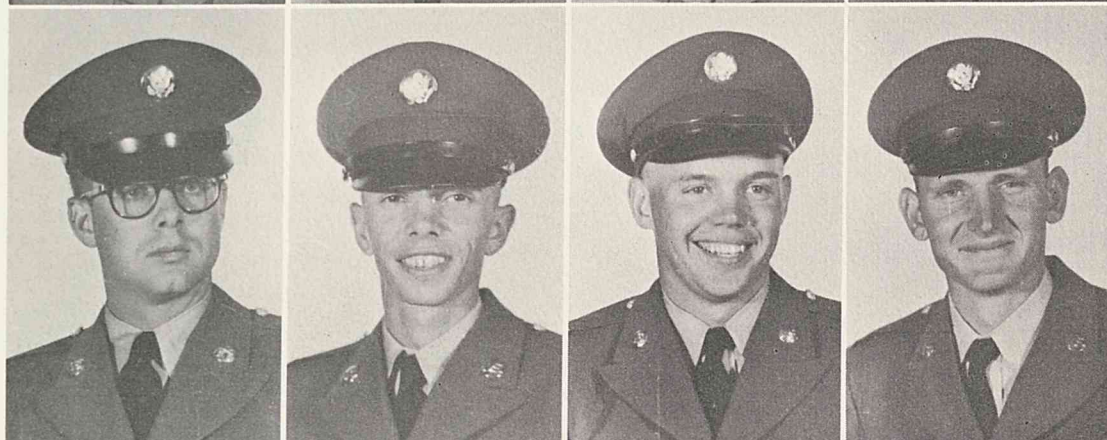


Nick Tatarkis

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Jorge R. Tenorio

Rupert Teeky



R. A. Thompson

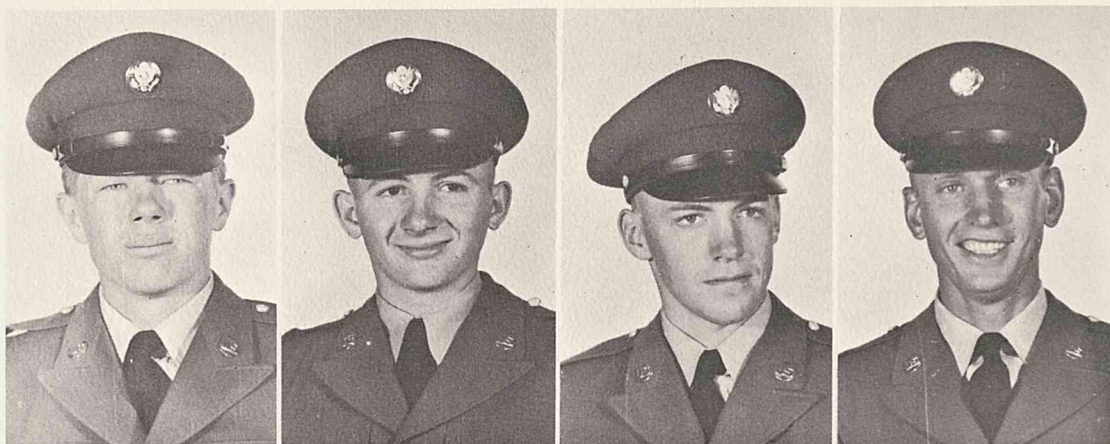
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R. G. Thornton



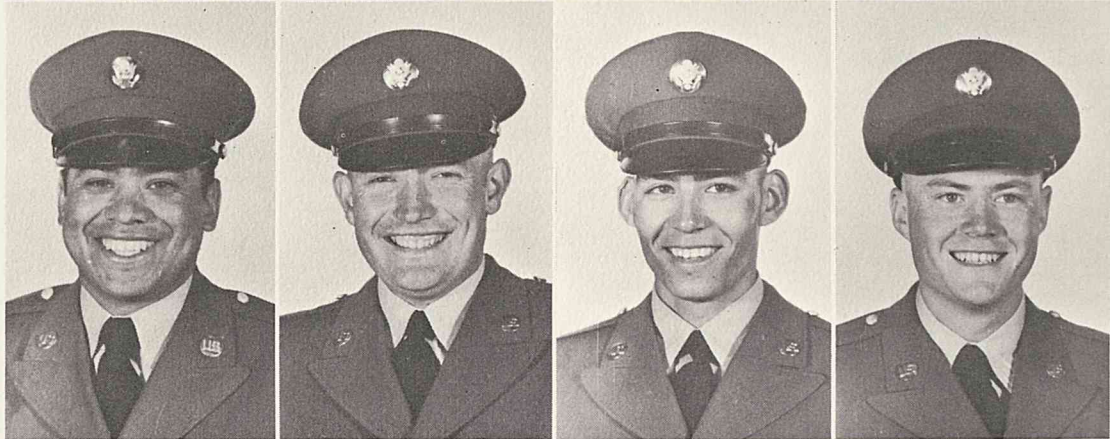
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 Gordon Treptz



Wayne L. Turner
 G. A. Twitchell
 Lloyd D. Urbach
 H. A. Van Vuren



Albert Vargas
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 Vincent Velasquez
 R. C. Vietti, Sr.



Pete Voutis
 W. H. Warwick
 William H. Waters
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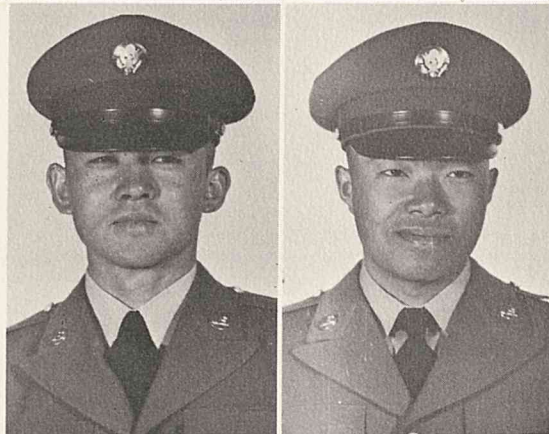




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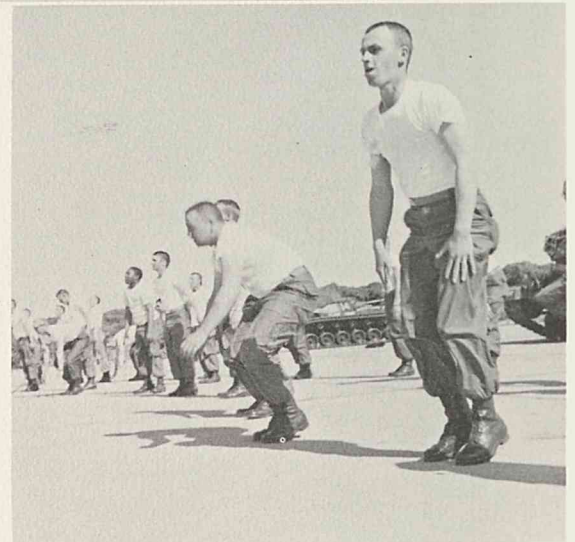
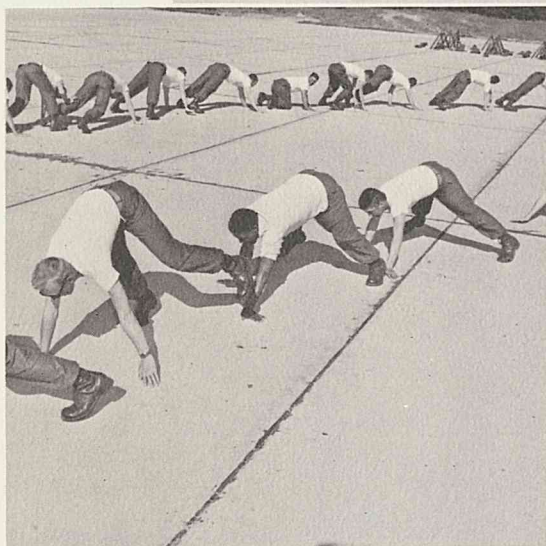
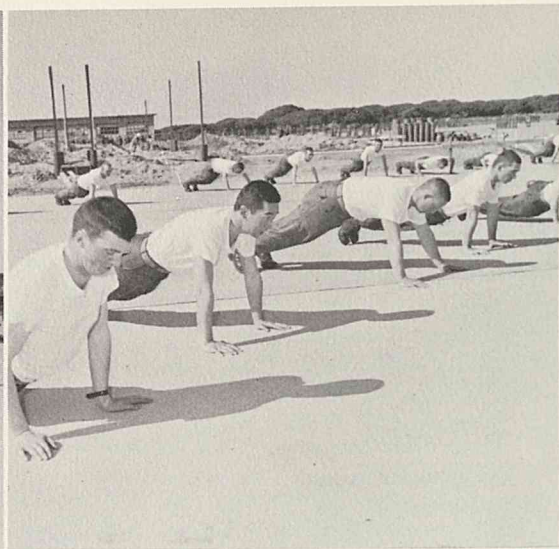
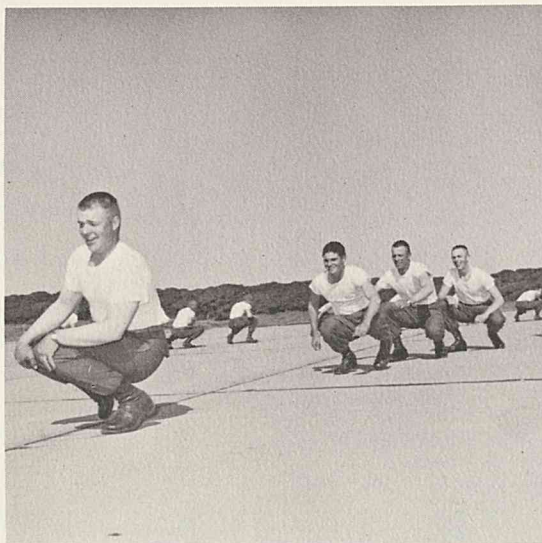


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Andrew E. Wong

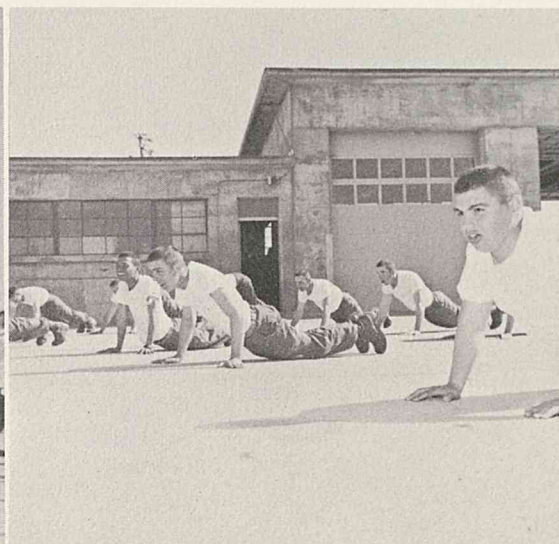
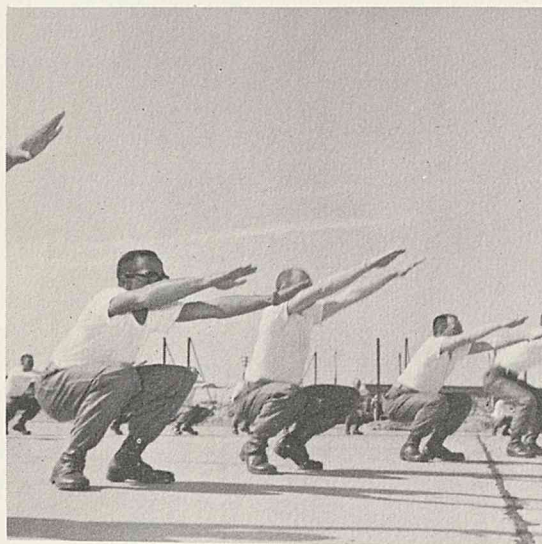


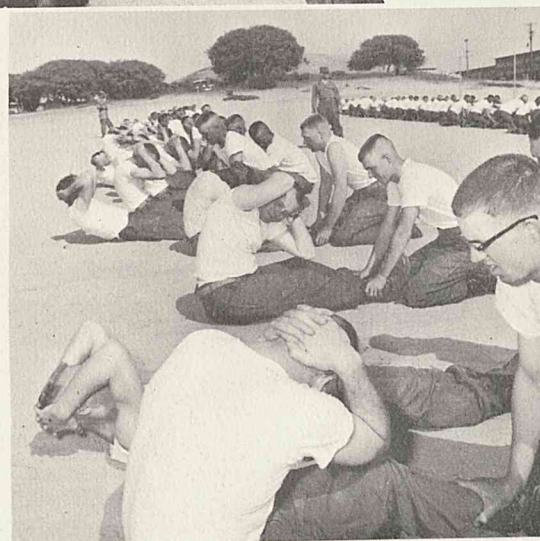
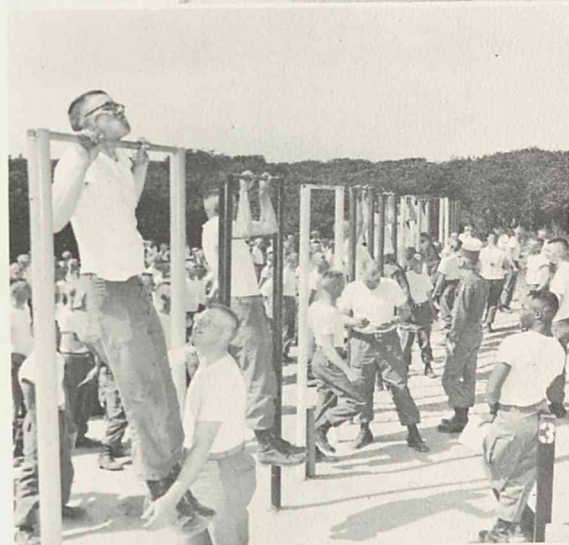
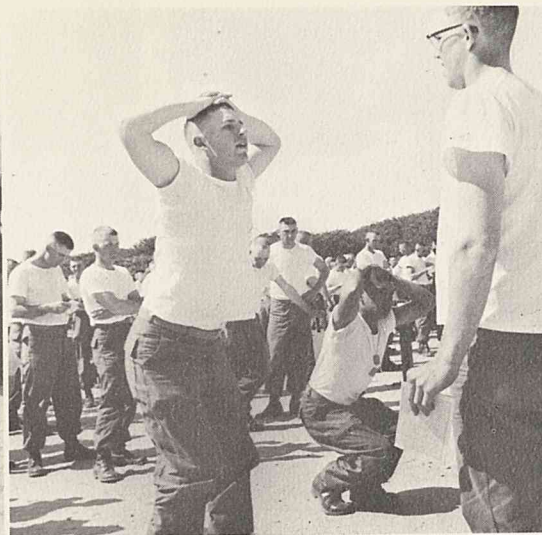
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Edward Yee



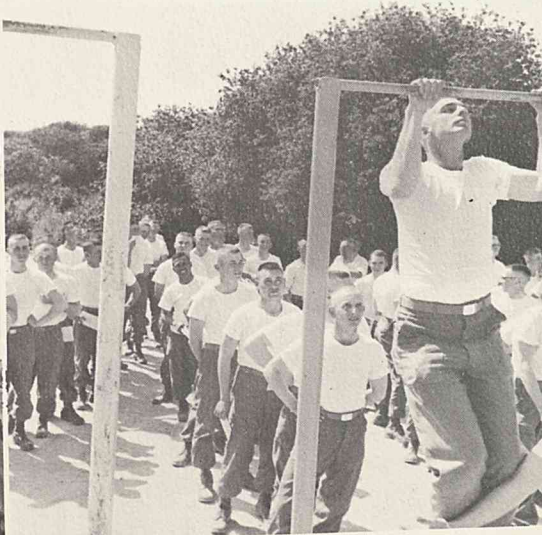


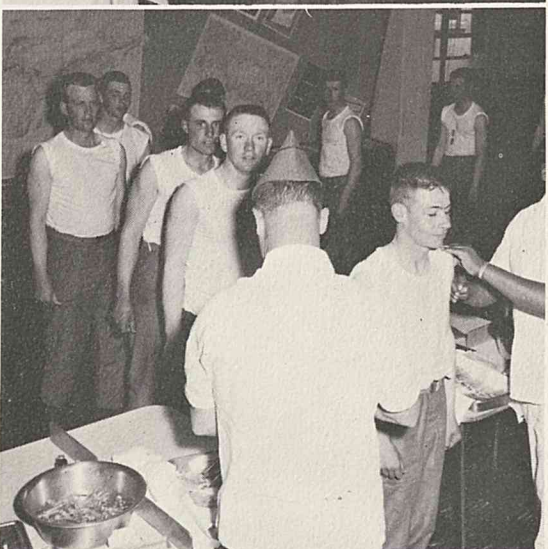
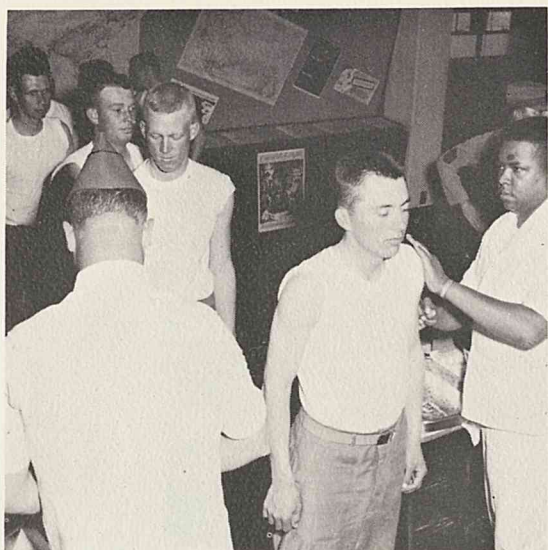
physical training



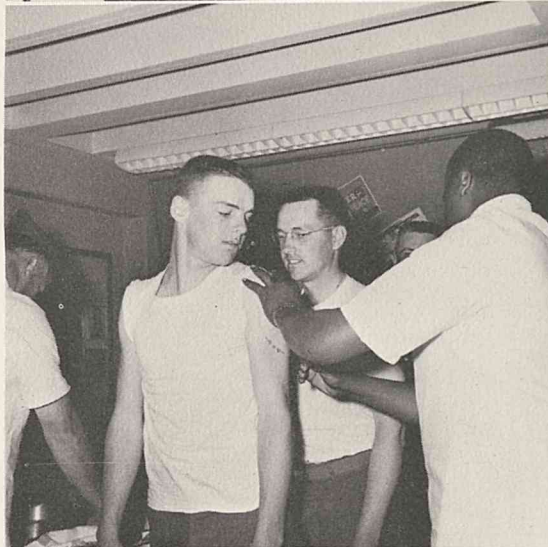


physical fitness tests

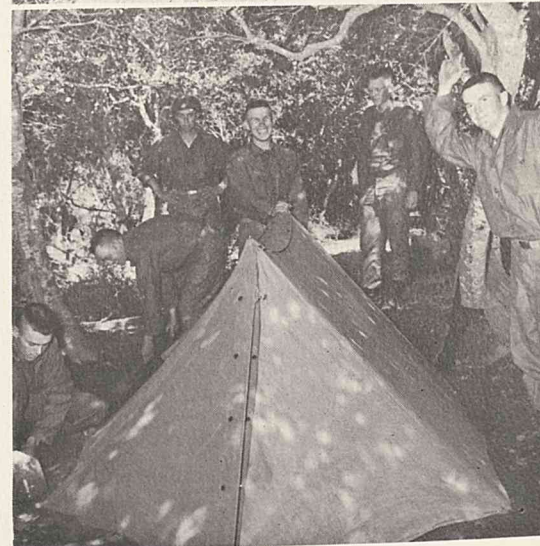
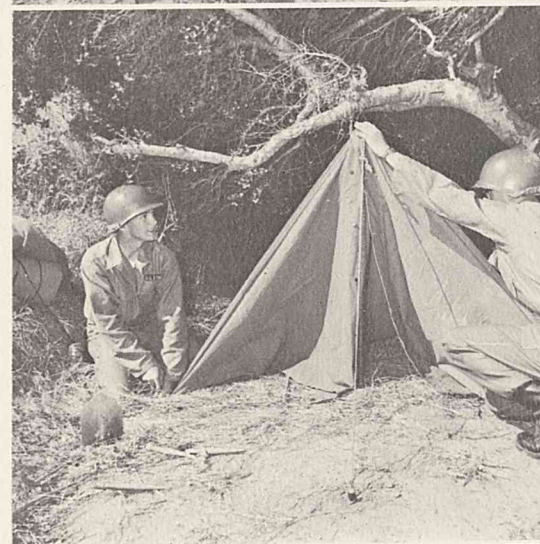


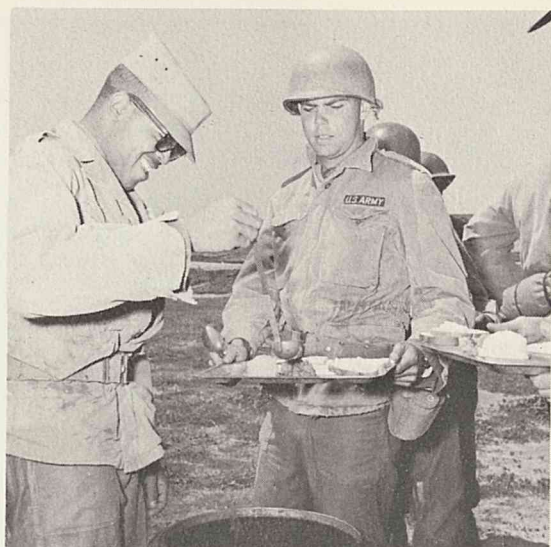


shots



bivouac



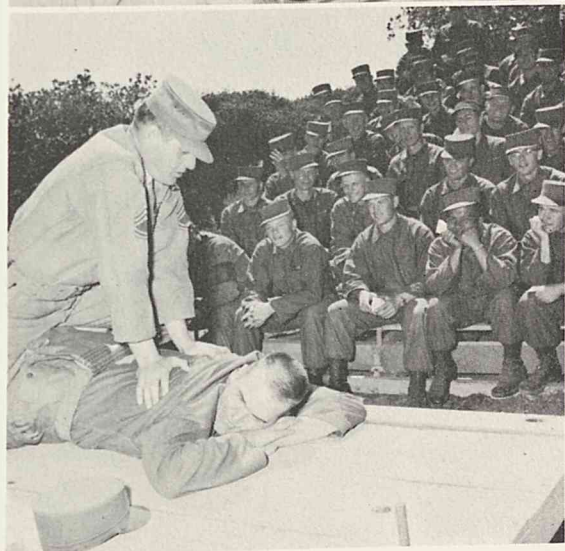


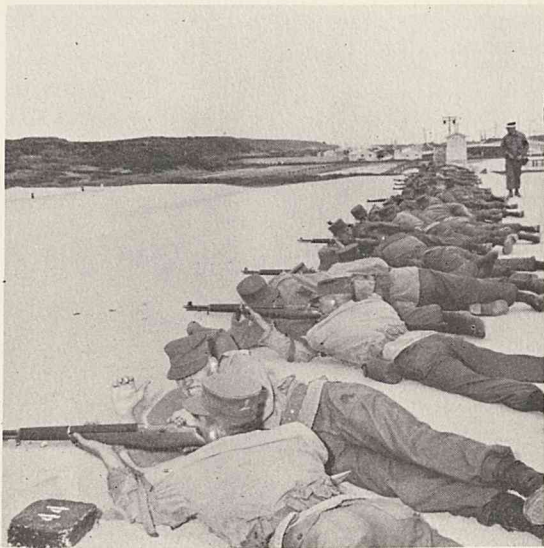
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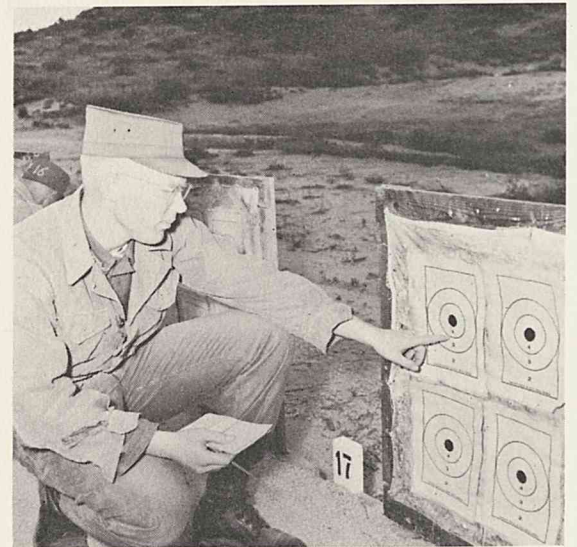


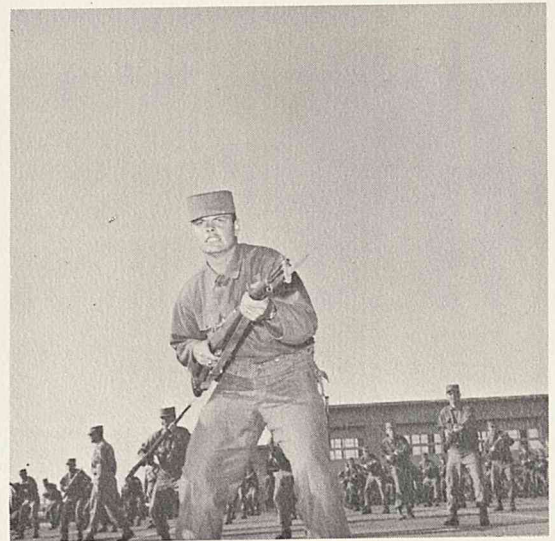
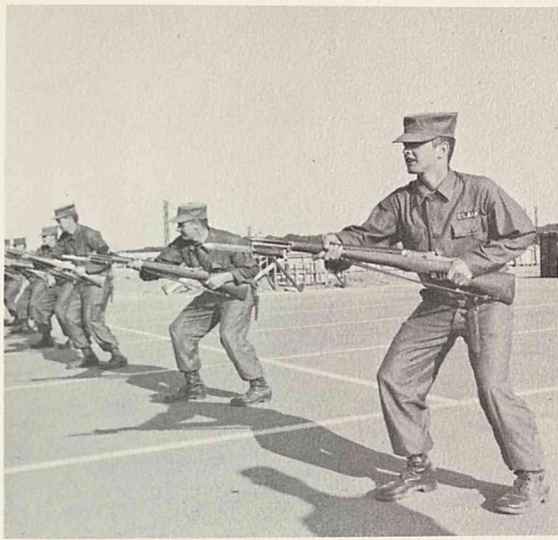
first aid





m-1



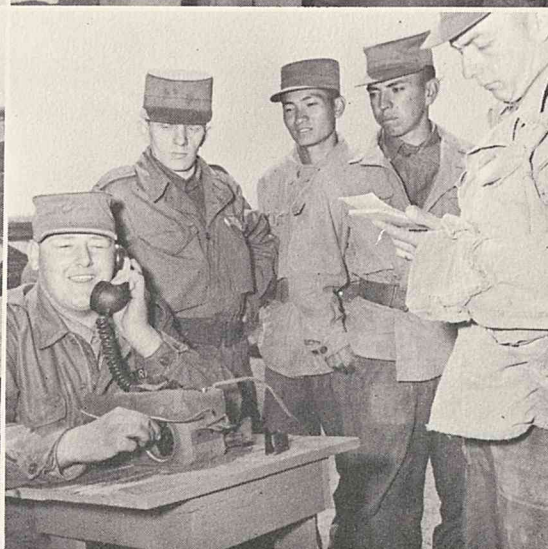


bayonet





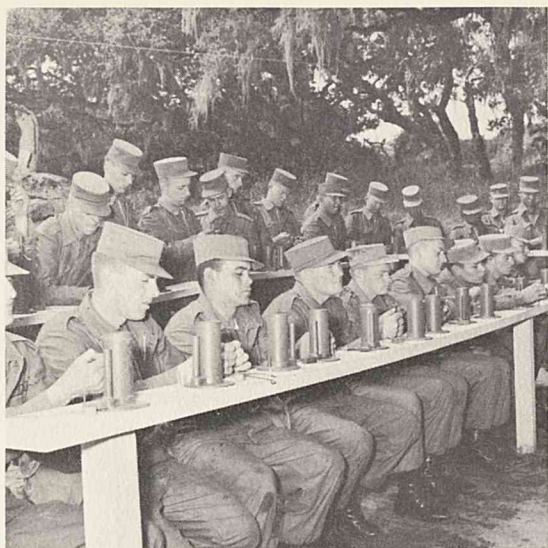
m-1 rifle



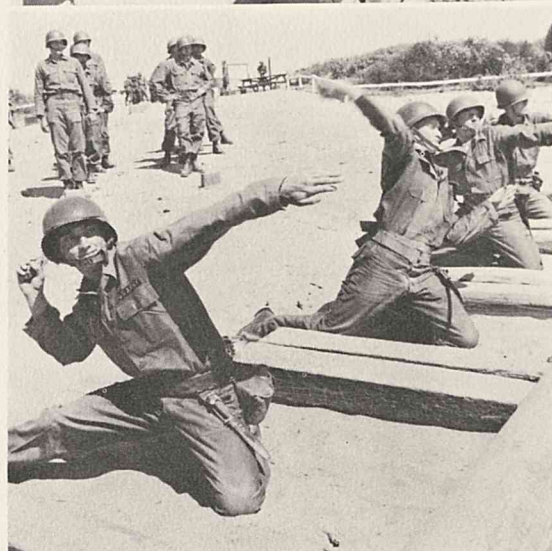


m-1 rifle instructions





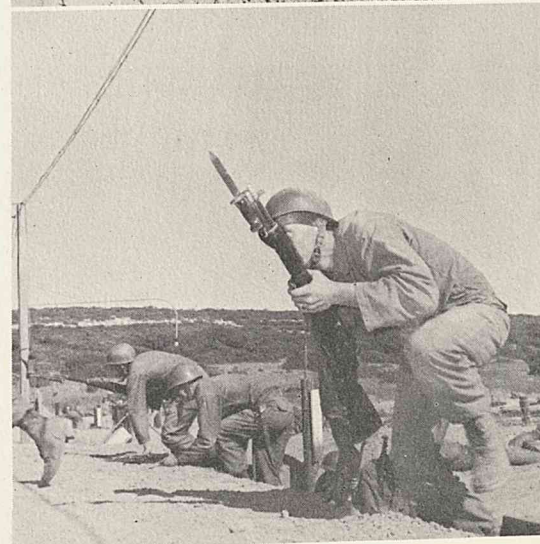
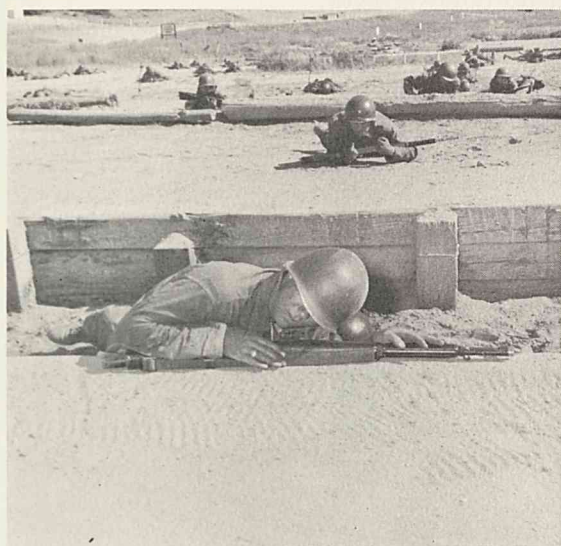
mines and booby traps

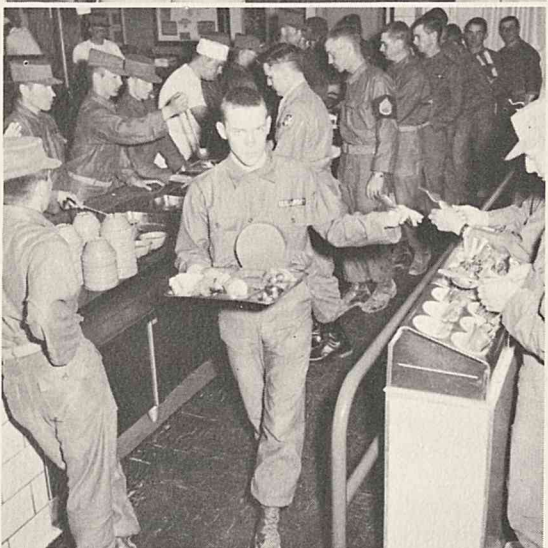
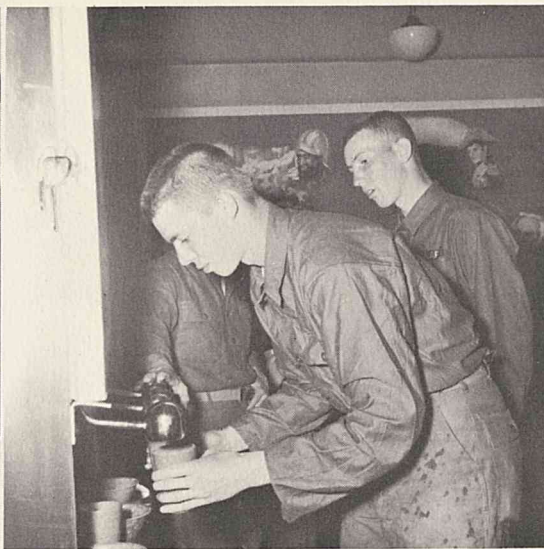


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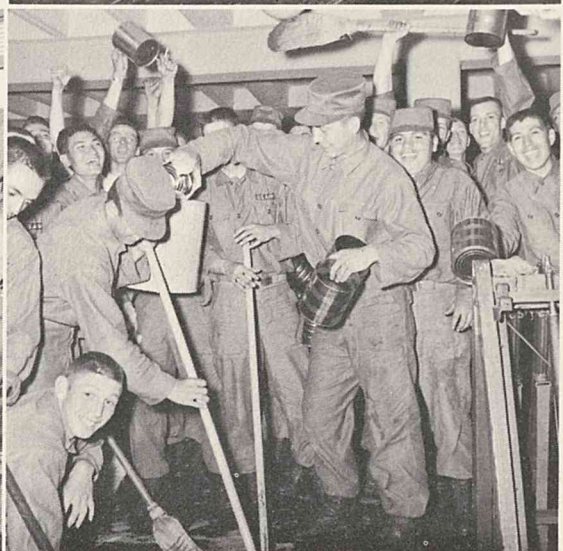


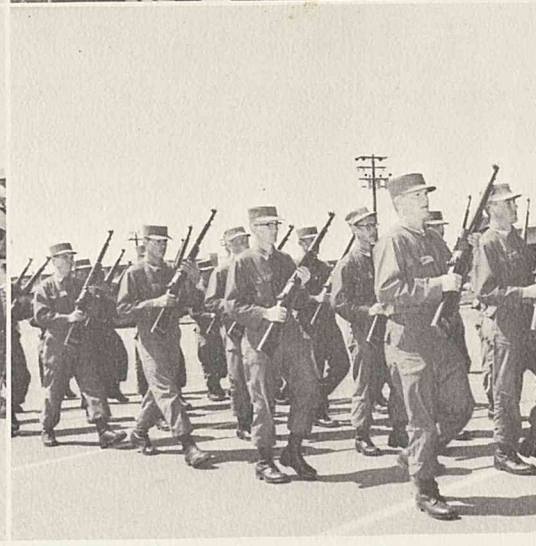
infiltration



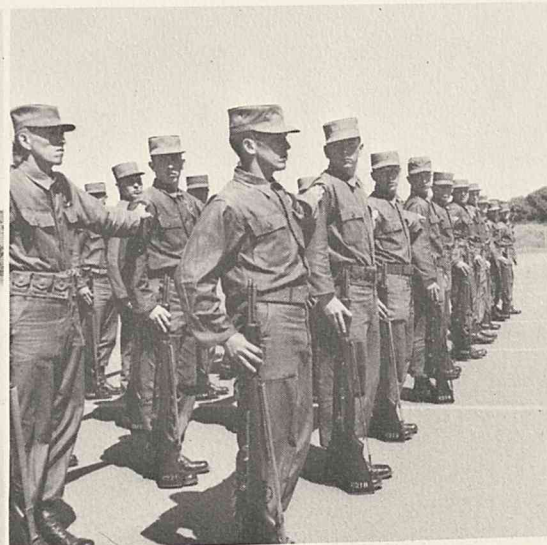


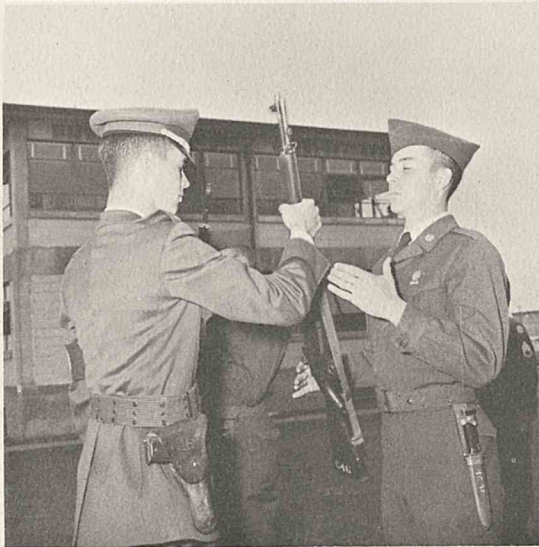
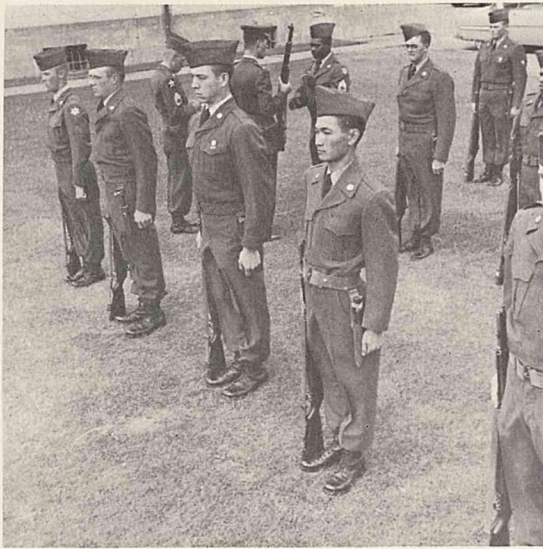
garrison mess





dismounted drill

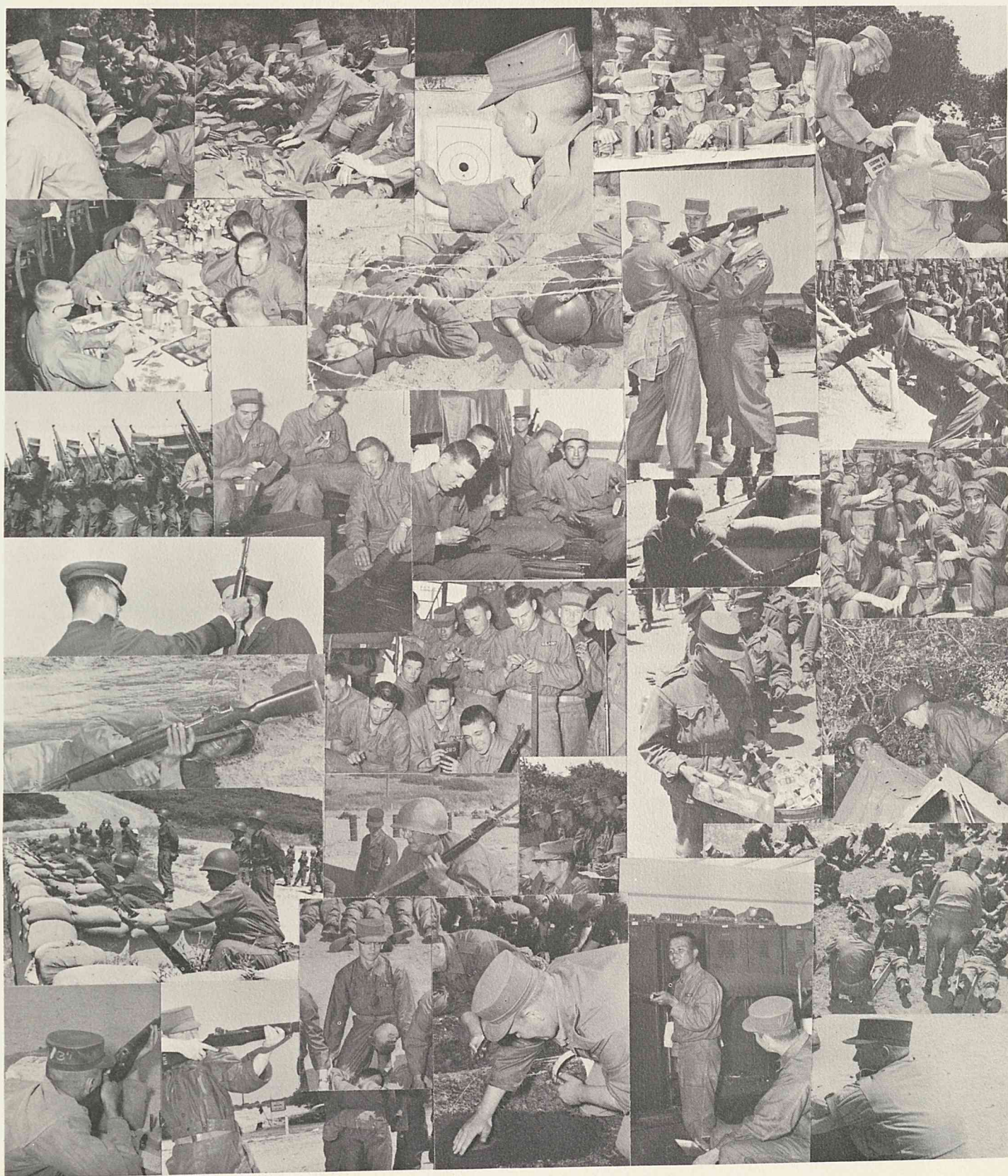




inspection



our training - through the eyes of the camera



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.

